

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE MAY 1, 1995 \$3.50

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1945:
A victory in Europe
that shaped the modern world

NO SAFE PLACE



Oklahoma City

April 19, 1995



Charlottetown, P.E.I.

April 20, 1995



A large, ornate silver trophy cup with a multi-tiered wooden base, set against a red background. The cup has a bulbous body with a wide rim and a decorative finial on top. The base is made of dark wood with several horizontal silver bands. The trophy is positioned in the center of the page, with a red ribbon or banner draped across its middle.



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
MAY 3 1985 VOL. 108 NO. 18

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A. OPENING NOTES/PASSAGES

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Progressive Conservatives struggle to rebuild at their first national convention since the party's humiliating defeat in the 1993 federal election, Canada may have won the turmoil war with Spain, but much more work remains to be done in the battle to save fish stocks; a legal wrangle raises the possibility of yet more delay in Paul Bernardo's trial for the murders of Kristen French and Leslie Mitchell.

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18 The worst terrorist attack in U.S. history, a lethal car bomb in Oklahoma City, was allegedly carried out by Americans linked to an extremist anti-government group. Other violent incidents around the world, including a powerful, mysterious explosion at the P.E.U. legislature, left many people fearful about their safety from acts of random violence.

1945: Victory in Europe

54 A 20-page Special Report looks at the role Canada played in the first campaign against Hitler's Germany 50 years ago, and how the Canada of today emerged from the cauldron of the Second World War.

Prairie
Pulitzer

76 The Pulitzer Prize awarded last week to Winnipeg author Carol Shields will boost sales of her novel *The Stone Diaries* at home and abroad. Already a best-seller in Canada, the book makes the ordinary extraordinary as Shields uses diaries, letters and a host of narrators to chronicle the life and times of Daisy Goodwill.

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The Meaning Of April 19



him, "He worked diligently his entire life," and his son, Richard, "He was the greatest dad."

On April 19 the lives of hundreds of families were ripped apart in Oklahoma City, but citizens of the world shared their grief and horror. Suddenly, the routine acts of daily life—opening your eyes to a loved one, dropping off a child on the way to work, riding an elevator to an office tower—took on a more profound, potentially disturbing connotation. Could it happen here?

And then it did, suddenly on a more modest scale, in another peaceful, unlikely place: the cradle of Confederation, at Proctor House in Charlottesville, P.E.I. Fortunately, only one man was injured in the blast, and later last week Terrence Steele was recovering in hospital. While the RCMP and local police sought clues about the pipe-bomb blast in Charlottetown, U.S. authorities were on the trail of suspects linked to the network of ultra-extremist forces in America.

Raylene Allison, Oklahoma
about six
(left) loss of insurance



Clearly, there is no way to prevent the destruction wreaked by deranged people who plant bombs in public places and maim and kill innocent citizens. There is not enough concrete or steel or electronics in the world to make any place safe from acts of madness, especially when they are carried out by a nation's own citizens.

What can be done is for people to carry on. If we become paranoid in our own neighborhoods and nations, the forces of darkness will prevail. Society needs to become more vigilant about extremists. Authorities must crack down on the availability of guns and other lethal weapons. And citizens everywhere have to conduct their lives with confidence and optimism.

On April 19 last week, it was good to come home and find gathered there an astonishing assembly of hometowners who, with the parents of the house, marked a happy event, the birthday of a son. The event brought back the memories of a day in the 1970s when the airwaves were brought, looking and screaming, into the world in a delivery man. On April 19 last week, it was good to remember the joy of that moment and have precious kids in all of us.

Robert Louis



Baylor Allison will never ride a bicycle, or go to college or invest in a car for a rare disease. She will never play basketball, or fall in love, or raise a family. On April 18, having just marked her first birthday the day before, Baylor Allison died from injuries suffered in the bombing of the federal office building in Oklahoma City, which she housed a day care centre. The picture of her triple, but twisted form, confined in the arms of a lioness, symbolized the ultimate horror of last week's tragedy—the loss of innocence. Later, Baylor's mother, Anna, bravely said to her daughter's killers: "They've destroyed our lives and our future."

On April 19, Rick Timlin, who worked for the department of transport, was talking to his wife on the telephone from his office in the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building. When the explosion blew the roof off the place, the phone went dead. That was the last time his family talked to

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**Princess Margaret -
The Cancer Hospital.**

COLUMN



A great time for Canadians abroad

BY BARBARA AMIEL

There has been a monthbooklet for our issue this past week. "I'm on a real Canadian lark," said a couple sitting at a dinner party where she learned I had lived in Canada for eight or thirty years. "They really are so impressive a people." Friends of mine repeated similar sentiments at their evenings out. "You're Canadian," said one visiting tourist to me. "Please come over on Friday." I declined, fearful of being served lobster.

Meanwhile, the Canadian High Commission has put out Maple Leaf flags to wave on Victory ceremonies, and we're a hot commodity. The welcome array of events includes two or four square tournaments, film, the publication in England, to uniformly rotate reviews, of Robertson Davies' book *The Guessing Man*, and, of course, the Fish War with Spain. Each of these events reinforces the other, reminding me of a poem my former husband George Jones wrote in 1935. The poem tells of a poet at a cultural book launch in London over a workshop office at the Thames. "Academic speech, academic secret. Posing the passing of the ship. A great navy / a great spirit for a great literature." I've always thought that was a brilliant insight. If you want to promote a country's literature internationally, you do this more by going to the defence budget than to agencies like the Canada Council. That's why we know more about Russian literature and not half as much as we should about Swiss or Indian writers.

As it happens, I really don't know about the rights and wrongs of the fishing disagreements with Spain, although a clue may be found in the words of a Spanish Embassy official here who told a reporter that the trouble was that "all you Anglo-Saxons are the European Commonwealth regulations on rules and laws, while we see them as an obstacle." But Fisheries Minister Brian Tobin was my advertisement when he appeared on the BBC television news, holding up captured Spanish nets and pointing out that they were

*To promote a country's
literature, you can
do more by giving to
the defence budget than
to agencies like
the Canada Council*

small enough to catch "fishy fish."

The British are not alone for baby wildlife of any sort and that alone would have turned the day in Canada's favor. As it was, I'm glad the Spaniards withdrew. I don't want to disturb any Canadian myth, you understand, but my confidence at what our navy might have done is tempered by the fact that 50 years or so. As time like this, I rather wish we had not stridently defended our armed forces and had purchased the few frigates that the coast guard and navy so desperately wanted instead of building new statutory women's caucuses.

When WW-2 ended 50 years ago, I was living near London and only 45 years old, but I was unfortunately not allowed to wave flags in Trafalgar Square. I remember only the end of blackout curtains and, earlier, long nights watching ships huddled around the wireless. Later on as a child, I heard talk about the brave Canadians. As Jews, we were over-collectors of who our friends were in that small war. One million Canadians, I was told, volunteered for a war 5,000 miles from their shores and a war unlikely to physically involve North America. Canadians

were in Burma, in Burma, Dargu, Dutch, Hong Kong and, say, relegate Dutch money. Canadians liberated the Netherlands. As Canadian broadcaster Brian Stewart recently commented, "Canada punched above its weight." But the war was of vital interest to Canada. Hitler threatened the concept of liberal democracy as an organizing principle and, in this sense, Canada, along with all the other liberal democracies of the world, was vitally involved no matter how far the front lines were.

The other aspect, of course, was that back in the days of the Second World War, Canada was still a genuine part of the British Empire. She may no longer have been a Dominion, but the Commonwealth still meant something, and it was precisely threatened. In the half century that has passed since then, this link has been weakened. And even though I personally would want to see the remaining symbolic, ceremonial and certainly cultural links with Great Britain preserved, it is futile to lament these changes. History evolves, this construct has defined its historical usefulness and one can only hope that the institutions or arts that inspired these of Empire and Commonwealth will be as good or better.

But what was it that was suddenly so appealing about Canada? I suppose it was the sight of a nation putting an end to those There was our high commissioner, Royce Price, law be and justice, a shining up for a real national interest. Canada couldn't have done better. Fifth is the straightforward, straight shooting Canadian with the Yankee physique and the hard-core Canadian polo club. True, Canada's national interest, coupled with a world ecological interest, were the central explanation of vital local resources in a perennial problem in an overpopulated world with diminishing food supplies, but that was a coincidence. What was so enticing after the British had watched their government crumble on its knees to the Europeans in the Second World War, was the Canadian was the forlorn hope of the Canadians.

Fitting our lost days of, course, requires two qualities, the political will and the fort. Without gambles, we couldn't have done a thing. Unlike America, where proposed cuts in the defence budget could be political battles, the Canadian government, faced with any need to raise money, always turns first to looking defence. But defence budgets are for insurance policies for fire. You hope you will never need it, then, you may only use them once in a lifetime, and permit the government each year some a real world - and that one time. Not to be able to send the garbage out can cause a country real damage, and that's worth remembering seriously on this 50-day anniversary. One might also muse on the fact that all the Nobel Peace Prizes in the world exist in Canada, except for the Nobel Prize in the great war against the great literature, as the prevention of national power. Which is why, just for a moment, to be from Canada is no longer a poor literary address.

'HE WORK AND NO GLORY'

Jean Charest's itinerary sounds like the departure of a space shuttle at a busy airport: Ottawa, Lindsay, Peterborough, Niagara, Kingston. That was last week, but in the weeks and months since Charest took the task of leading the Progressive Conservative Party, most weeks have been like that—days that start with meetings at breakfast and run through meetings at lunch and meetings at night and end finally about midnight. When he went to Florida for a rare family vacation in February, there were some surprises in the party and in the media that he had received a visit to Ottawa by U.S. President Bill Clinton. Helping Conservatives come to terms with the depth of their defeat in the 1993 election has been, he says, with not a trace of unapologetic, "all work and no glory," and he fully expected it would be that way. But last week, Charest got an especially poignant reminder of the price that must be paid. As he was preparing to go off to work, his seven-year-old son Antoine had a question: "Where are you going?" the boy asked. "You're always gone."

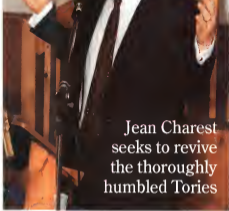
It is a question that every busy father has trouble answering. But it is one that is notably difficult for Charest to deal with as he prepares for this week's heavily contested vote in Ontario in a Hall that will confirm him as leader of a party that has two seats in the House of Commons (one of them had, since a popular government on a recently perpetuated honeymoon with the voters, and remains dogged in the public mind by the excesses of its years in power under Brian Mulroney. It is hardly a party on the cusp of power. A man has to do what a man has to do, but what that heavy weight include an endless round of town halls and rubber chickens to rebuild a party as thoroughly beaten back as the Tories? Not surprisingly for such an ostentatious political second, Charest's answer is affirmative. "Because of the future of Canada, we depend on natural leaders and national parties to bring us together," he told Markos last week before sending off for a family lunch. "That's why it's important to be heard. It's important for the future of the country and for that reason alone, it's worth doing."

Not all the news on the Tory front is bleak. More than 3,500 delegates have signed up to attend the convention—which opens on Friday and will confirm Charest as leader by acclamation—despite some predictions that it would be a poorly attended fiasco. Party officials insist that every delegate is going the full attendance for \$250 fee apiece. \$275 fee will jump members. Mulroney will not be there—he will be in Japan on business—but says former

members of his cabinet are scheduled to attend, as are former leaders Robert Stanfield and Joe Clark. But there will also be new members, signatories say, who joined during a cross-country recruiting process last fall that had led to recruitment drives for more rank-and-file control over the party leadership and greater party control over the activities of its fund-raising arm, the PC Canada Fund. While the Tories remain in debt, the party is far from a financial write-off. It raised \$4.2 million last year and has an operating surplus of \$1.1 million, which was applied to bring its debt down to \$4.4 million. And while the polling news is hardly good, some surveys suggest that many Canadians—for what the sentiment is worth in the absence of support—would like to see the party reborn. "When some Canadians are asking themselves whether or not we are going to continue, they want to be there to answer the question."

With Premier Gary Klein's Tories leading in the polls as the eve of this week's Manitoba election, and six election calls imminent in Ontario, one of the issues that excites Conservatives optimistic in the struggle of their political party. The party is a power in Alberta, where Premier Ralph Klein is a friend and ally of Charest—despite the two recently went together in an Eagles concert in Calgary. In north-west Ontario, Mike Harris has returned the party to respectability and is a strong contender to become opposition leader, if not premier. While the Reform party, which has no provincial wings, has made some inroads into the Ontario Tory organization, Harris and Charest have built a close relationship. In all four Atlantic provinces, the Tories are the strongest opposition party facing the governing Liberals. Richard Johnston, a University of British Columbia political scientist who is teaching this year at Harvard, says these provincial roots are a crucial reason why the party is possible, but it is.

Sid Johnston and other analysts do not suggest that national will come easily. "Recovery is possible," he it is not a trivial task by any means," he says. And Charest himself acknowledges slips from being professionally optimistic that victory could be won by the next federal election to acknowledging that it will come. "My task is long-term, that has been hard work for my constituents," he says. "A Gallup poll taken at mid-March shows 1,000 voters say the party is at just one per cent nationally, we'll believe the 16 per cent of the vote it received in the 1993 election (last night's vote behind the Liberals, with



Jean Charest seeks to revive the thoroughly humbled Tories

Charest in Niagara, Ont. Last week: 'It's important for the future of this country and for that reason alone, it's worth doing'

65 per cent support. Only in the Atlantic, where New Brunswick Prime Wayne Adams is second seat, is the party solidly in double figures—22 per cent. In its former western bastion, a little truth but the Liberals and Reform. The bad news was confirmed by the three February by-elections. While the party was squeezed out by polarization between separatists and federalists in the two Quebec seats, the most telling results were in the riding of Ontario/Venice, where the Tory candidate came second in 1993 but trailed both the reformers Liberals and Reform in February. In an Ontario riding with a large francophone minority, the results in Ontario/Venice were pitiful for a party that trails badly over and over that it is a colossal force

Some political observers have questioned whether the Tories now face the same problem they confronted after their crushing 1993 defeat: when they returned out of power for 22 subsequent and miserable years. But, says Joe Clark, the difference now is that the party has risen in French Quebec, "one of the enduring positive legacies of Brian Mulroney's leadership." These roots, however, are hard to find these days, and even party stalwarts admit that its organization has atrophied, squeezed as federalists side with the Liberals and separatists move to the Bloc Québécois in anticipation of a sovereignty referendum. "Our people are divided," acknowledges Marcel Desjardins, a former Mulroney minister who advises Charest on Quebec strategy. Those people will return to the fold eventually, Desjardins says, but he concedes that a delay in holding the referendum will make the task in Quebec that much more difficult. But even if the referendum is held this year, as Premier Jacques Parizeau has promised, the Tories must also hope that the Bloc disappears. "We are after the same union," Desjardins says.

The largest problem the party faces is that the coalition built by Mulroney has dissolved, taken largely by the Bloc in Quebec and by Reform in Ontario and Western Canada. "They were beaten over by the Bloc and Reform than they were by the Liberals," says Ottawa pollster Darrell Bricker, senior vice-president of the Angus Reid Group. Although Clark says that at least the party is not divided as in 1993, it has been through much of its recent past, his point makes the fact that the dissensions have already left. "Reform was put together by former Conservatives," says Calgary Reform MP Stephen Harper, himself a former Tory. Lucien Boissonard is a former Mulroney cabinet minister whom Charest once considered a mentor. "There has been some talk, mostly in the media, about a merger between Reform and the Tories," he says. "But Harper and Adams in both camps say that such a union is unlikely. Instead, the two parties will continue to fight over largely the same voters. That completes a Tory comeback, as Conservatives must not only rely on the masses of the governing Liberals, but also hope that the Bloc disappears and that Premier Manning will be incapable of making Reform more than just another western minority party."

Some losses in the party believe that the road to salvation lies in a sharp turn to the right. One of their champions is Toronto columnist and businessman David Frum, a former editorial writer with *The Wall Street Journal* who said in an interview that Charest should come out in favor of American-style Republican policies—including a large cut, more free enterprise in health care, smaller government and a tougher line on law and order. Others, including Clark and Bricker, say such a prescription would be a disaster that would confirm the Conservatives as a permanent minority. "Tories don't win from the right," says Bricker. "The way they are going to win this is not by anti-right-winging the Reform. Charest himself says he does not want to go in that direction, close in a right over labels, but aside. "It would be a grave error to apply a right wing position that will well in the United States and apply it wholesale in the Canadian context." But the Tories are still some distance from worrying about how to regain power. First, they must find a way to survive.

To avoid another loss, says Johnston, the Tories have to move into Reform territory, but they can't risk alienating Quebec voters, who tend to be more centrist, especially on social issues, and who can feel that some Reform policies are anti-French. The dilemma for Charest and the Tories is that they have based all the advice before about how to fight Reform and the Bloc, in October, 2003, and it has become no easier to follow now than it was then. As he listens to the political pundits, the week, Charest might wonder again about his son's latest—and the wisdom of putting party ahead of family.

WARREN KARGAKIS in Ottawa



CANADA

A partial victory

The two vessels that dared to find Canada's will by fishing in disputed waters off Newfoundland last week earned the purple-backed coat of arms of Belize. But the Canadian destruction of fisheries patrol boats sold out of St. John's harbor were after a lengthy opposition, at least one of the vessels was rescued by Spanish fishermen appearing under a foreign flag of convenience and filling their nets with herring from the Grand Banks. "Perhaps there is in their minds some question about our smokes," warned Indian Fisheries Minister Brian Tobin, only days after last month's negotiations in Brussels ended a protracted fish war between Canada and the 15-nation European Union (EU) that had been sparked by Spanish fishing off the Grand Banks. "We will answer those questions very shortly." But at week's end, the quarry remained elusive: by the time the patrol boats reached the Grand Banks, the foreign ships had disappeared into the North Atlantic fog.

The intense flurry of activity on the high seas did not detract from what proved to be a very sweet week for Canada's fisheries minister. On St. John's waterfront, Tobin received a hero's welcome from a crowd of about 300 as he greeted the crew members of the Canadian vessels that served as the front-line troops in his dramatic eleventh-hour showdown with the EU. And threatening action against the flag-of-convenience trawlers only seemed to enhance Canada's emerging reputation as a country willing to test the boundaries of international law when

the stakes are high enough. Yet amidst the bravado and back-slapping, the narrowly averted confrontation with the Central American-registered vessels reinforced a sobering truth—despite the agreement reached with the EU on April 15, Canada's battle to conserve the endangered Atlantic fish stocks in the far north over.

Still Tobin and his negotiators had much to celebrate last week. In the end, Ottawa achieved its main goal: tougher new enforcement and conservation powers for the North-west Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), the Halifax-based body that regulates fishing in the region. The chief trade-off the deal gives 6,000 tons of Canada's 1995 herring quota to the EU. Despite the cut in Canada's quota, the agreement got a generally warm reception in Tobin's home province of Newfoundland, where the over-harvesting concerns in the long-term viability of the fisheries. "The fact that there has been a general acceptance of the conservation problem is a good first step," said Leslie Harris, a St. John's fisheries expert who notes a 1990 federal report on the state of the severely depleted northern cod stocks.

Without agreement, Canada and Spain might be testing pacific instead of legal due to the EU. Ottawa, after all, affirmed the status quo when it agreed to broach international law by sealing the Spanish fishing boat Euzes

**Tobin cheered in St. John's
bravado and back-slapping**

on March 9—nine days after Ottawa had ordered Spanish and Portuguese ships to stop fishing herring just outside Canada's 200-mile limit. In the weeks that followed, EU solidarity dissolved as more and more member countries accepted the Canadian argument that Spain was itself flouting international law by ignoring NAFO quotas and allowing its fishermen to feed as much as half as they could catch.

Even then, the deal nearly collapsed when Portugal suddenly demanded a bigger share of the EU quota. That prompted a threat by Tobin to once again send out the gunboats. Followed a day later by the last-minute deal brokered in Brussels. According to Canadian negotiators, the agreement reached with the EU contained a number of provisions—including placing full-time independent inspectors on foreign fishing vessels—that Canada had agreed upon NAFO years ago, but which the EU had rejected.

Last week, Canadian and EU lawyers were busy trying to turn the broad framework of the deal into a finely tuned agreement, which must be approved by NAFO during its September general meeting. Whatever the document finally says, Canada is sure to stay vigilant—even if it means pushing the definition of the law in the process. Technically, Canada's actions against the Euzes were illegal under the law of the sea—although the odds in this case are heavily angled. It becomes even murkier when dealing with ships like the Belize-registered trawlers. The reason: under the law of the sea, flag-of-convenience vessels are governed by the state in which they are registered. Since the flag country is not likely to intervene, offshore ships can legally operate unopposed. But for all of that, Tobin told *Mediacan*:

"But for all of that, Tobin told *Mediacan*: Last week that he is more determined than ever to do whatever is necessary to preserve dwindling fish stocks—whether they be landed and sold on Canada's west coast, or salmón on the west coast. "I come into this thinking I'm going to be tough as nails, I'm going to be uncompromising," said Tobin. "The fact that my own attitude has even gotten harder and more uncompromising and more unyielding." So what lesson does he take from recent events? "Never put an A-type personality in a department where there is a whole ton of problems," said Tobin. "He has the stubborn belief that he can solve some of them."

JOHN DEWINTER is a fisher with E. J. FISHING in Ottawa.

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CANADA

Splitting Europe

*Spain's allies failed
to offer strong support*

Multiple last flags snapped in the still wet yards of Ireland's County Donegal last week as Irish fishermen showed their solidarity with Canada in its showdown with Spain. Earlier, Irish patrol boats had escorted two Spanish rowers onto the port of Killybeggs and charged their captains with illegal fishing. Spain's long-distance fishermen are accustomed to hostility, but it was a particularly tough week for Europe's biggest fleet. And Spanish diplomats found themselves under attack back home as they tried to explain to their citizens—and increasingly sceptical fishermen—why they had settled for so little at the Brussels negotiating table.

Nowhere was Canada's public relations victory more evident than in the plotting that dominated the British House of Commons debate on the final agreement. Those MPs who had pushed Britain to back its Common law ally over its partner in the European Union claimed that the result was a victory for "Canada, conservation and common sense," in the words of one. But before Fisheries Minister Brian Tobin gave himself that air of ecological hub, it should be noted that Canada's strongest support came from the so-called Euroskeptics, the fiercely anti-establishment MPs who oppose further integration into Europe. Their remarks had little to do with saving Greenland halibut, and everything to do with tugging at any loose thread in the fabric of the 12-nation EU.

The fish war was a clear defeat for politicians who long for Europe to speak with a united voice on foreign affairs. Spain looked to its European partners for support and found little more than criticism and pressure to compromise. "That we have been facing a strong, absolutely united Europe, it would have been a lot, lot tougher," acknowledged one Canadian official. An EU official leaked out "We were like the old Oldies Empire. It was a fast-moving river, but we had to listen to all its splashing and argue all day long. It felt as if we were behind Canada in propaganda and tactics." Indeed, the debate poses an uncomfortable question: if the EU states can get consensus around an issue as insignificant as cod on the coast of Newfoundland, how can they get it on issues as important as trade? Or, for that matter, the common foreign policy for Europe: because a chessman?

BURKE WALLACE in London

See where years of rigid
thinking got us.

THIS IS THE NEW CHALLENGE TO THE FORMER ORDER



CANADA

Cloud of doubt

*Lawyers threaten further
delay in the Bernardo trial*

It was the judicial equivalent of a pyrotechnic war-torn. But before it was over, Crown and defence lawyers were already exchanging sharp verbal jabs. The lawyers spent three days in a St. Catharines, Ont., courtroom last week arguing about the admissibility of evidence in the trial of 20-year-old Paul Bernardo, a former accountant charged with first-degree murder in the sex slayings of two southern Ontario schoolgirls. Although jury selection is scheduled to begin on May 1 in Toronto, Bernardo's principal defence lawyer, John Rasmussen, argued that the often delayed trial may have to be stopped, temporarily at least, because of a procedural wrangle over the inadmissibility of documents signed by Ontario Attorney-General Marion Boyd outlining the charges against Bernardo. But Crown attorney Roy Houlahan dismissed Rasmussen's arguments, saying that they were "irrelevant and of no moment whatsoever."

Nevertheless, Rasmussen left a cloud of uncertainty hanging over what is expected to be one of the most sensational trials in Canadian his-



Bernardo's key
Crown witness

tory. Mr. Justice Patrick LeSage assured his judgment on the defence motion. But if he sides with Rasmussen and decides that the indictments are invalid, that could potentially cause a lengthy delay in the trial. At the same time, however, LeSage said that during a defence request to have Bernardo's 20-year-old cousin, Kevin Simola, testify in the absence of a jury to determine the admissibility of some of her evidence. Simola, who is serving consecutive 20-year sentences for manslaughter for her role in the slayings of 14-year-old Leslie Mahaffy and 15-year-old Kristin French, is expected to be a key prosecution witness. Bernardo's trial for the June, 1993, murder of Mahaffy and the murder of French 10

months later actually began last May. It was delayed for several months when his first lawyer, Ken Murray, withdrew from the case in September. And last week, Rasmussen argued that the indictments against Bernardo contain serious technical defects.

The documents were prepared between late March and early May, 1994, after LeSage took the unusual step of sending Bernardo directly to trial without a preliminary hearing. Draft copies of the indictments contained notes, apparently in LeSage's handwriting, stipulating that the defence be given "reasonable access to important witnesses provided questioning is done in a timely and reasonable manner." These conditions were not included in the final copies that were filed with the court. "It seems to me," Rasmussen told LeSage, "that somebody has been playing fast and loose with the rules."

In his reply, Houlahan said that nothing of the sort had occurred. He insisted that he and his associates followed LeSage's instructions and gave Rasmussen Bernardo's defence lawyer Murray adequate time to examine key Crown witnesses. He also provided LeSage with lengthy correspondence between himself and Murray dealing with access to witnesses. Houlahan pointed out that Murray and an associate cross-examined Simola under oath at the Prince For Women in Kingston, Ont., on three occasions totaling 6½ days over a two-month period in mid 1994. And he dismissed the defence motion as "nothing more than a publicity-seeking play on the eve of trial." Still, it raised further questions about a case that is already rife with controversy.

DANIEL JENSEN in St. Catharines

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Canada NOTES

A premier's 'sharp turn'

ASSURES to avoid an embarrassing public fight with Bloc Québécois Leader Lucien Bouchard, Premier Jacques Parizeau said last he is prepared to make a "sharp turn" in his stand on Quebec

with a separate Quebec. "It's a remarkable document," Parizeau said. "It makes me feel I understand that Canadians with Canada is inevitable in many respects, desirable in others and possible in still others."

Nevertheless, the immediate reaction outside Quebec to the sovereignty report suggested that English Canada would have little interest in the proposed political union. "Now, it looks like they're shifting to a rather question which will have some sort of sovereignty association implications to it," Saskatchewan Premier Roy Romanow said in an interview before Parizeau announced his new position. "I just don't know why the rest of Canada would want to sit down to discuss sovereignty." And in his first public response, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien said the report amounted to some "lousy slating" to try to give an independent Quebec what it already has in Canada. "Why get out to get back in?" said Chrétien. "It's a waste of time."



Parizeau Daks

Parizeau's remarks followed the release of a report by Quebec's national sovereignty commission, which appeared to endorse Bouchard's stand by recommending that the referendum question include some reference to a political union between an independent Quebec and the rest of Canada. The commission also called on the Quebec government to make clear why English Canada would be open to an economic union

quickly taken up by B.C. Liberal Leader Gordon Campbell. "This was a secret, sweetheart deal put together by the premier's office which they tried to hide from the people of British Columbia," said Campbell. Harcourt denied that he ever tried to snook his relationship with Stride. The premier also repeated his assertion that the original conflict-of-interest question—which had been lodged by radio reporter Ken Einarsson—was unfounded, unfair and politically motivated.

Harcourt cleared

A report by British Columbia's conflict-of-interest commission, Fred Hughes, cleared Premier Mike Harcourt of wrongdoing in relation to more than \$5 million in government contracts to an art firm headed by his wife, the premier's former election strategist. "I have received no information to suggest the contracts that the premier or we was in an actual conflict of interest," wrote Hughes.

But Harcourt did not escape Hughes's investigation unscathed. The commission said that the contracts directed to Johnson's firm, 1978 Communications Inc., may represent patronage plans. And Hughes sharply criticized the government for its dealings with Karl Stride, a Washington-based communications consultant, who worked alongside Johnson on the 1985 provincial election campaign. Stride had been advising the NDP government on a \$200-a-day retainer routed through 1978 on a subcontract. Hughes concluded the arrangement was meant to disguise the government's use of a foreign spin doctor—a point that was

ARTWORKS DECLARED LEGAL

Ontario Court Judge David McCombs ruled that paintings and sketches by Toronto artist Ed Langer that depict sexual activity between adults and children have artistic merit and are not child pornography. McCombs ordered that Langer's works, which were seized by police in December, 1990, be returned to him. Arts groups hailed the ruling as a victory for freedom of expression.

KATIE RICH IN CUSTODY

Katie Rich, chief of the Innu community of Davis Inlet, Nfld., and two other Innu women were arrested and remanded in custody. The three face contempt-of-court charges stemming from a 1993 protest against the provincial court in the impoverished Labrador community, part of an Innu campaign to establish their own justice system. The women claim the court has no jurisdiction over them.

GROWING YOUTH CRIME

Statistics Canada reported that violent crime among 15- and 16-year-olds in Canada grew faster than among any other age group last year.

AT THE BARRICADES

A police net squad was pelted with firecrackers, eggs and coconuts by a noisy group of protesters who tried to disrupt a march at Montreal's Notre-Dame Basilica. The march took off a religious procession in the city by the Maryland-based anti-abortion group, Human Life International.

FOUND AND LOST

One day after *The Toronto Star* reported that Grant Dinslow was living in St. Albert, Alta., under an assumed identity, the former informant for the Canadian Security and Intelligence Service disappeared from sight once again. The *Star* reported that Dinslow, who allegedly infiltrated the white supremacist Heritage Front for CISC, had been living on a \$3,000 monthly federal salary and that Ottawa had also been picking up the tab for his housing and automobile.

LAUNCHING AN APPEAL

Prosecution in Montreal approved a ruling on April 7 by Quebec Court Judge Pierre Bouchard that acquitted platoon sergeant Marc Bouchard on a charge of sexually assaulting a female parent. Bouchard had said that he did not believe the testimony of two prosecution witnesses. He also brought the alleged victim's sexual history into the verdict, even though Canadian law forbids the use of such information as evidence.

Fraud charges

Regina police charged three current Saskatchewan Conservative MPPs—Bill Neufeld, John Brown and Harold Martens—and ex-former Tony Martin with fraud allegedly related to an expense money. Opposition Tory leader Bill Boyd suggested that with a provincial election call expected shortly, the investigation into the fraud charges may have been politically motivated. Bob Mitchell, justice minister in Saskatchewan's New Democratic Party government, said the charges were not for political reasons.

COVER NO SAFE PLACE

BY ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

Mass murder and destruction in Oklahoma City, two apparent guinea pig attacks in Japan, a car bombing in Spain, an explosion at Prince Edward Island's historic legislative building: fire and death travelled the globe and struck at surprising places last week. Even in a modern-day world so tightly armed to combat and violence, there was something especially haunting about the commonplace nature of the places where violence came to visit. Who would have thought that middle-American, mid-size-of-the-road Oklahoma City, rather than Washington or such internationally known centres as New York City or Los Angeles, would be the target of the worst terrorist attack in U.S. history, a car bomb explosion whose death toll was expected to top 200 (page 20). And if Japan—a country with justifiable pride in its reputation for safe society—is not immune to un-expected, unexplained attacks, what country is? Apparent gas attacks in two of the busiest sections of the city of Yokohama last week resulted in more than 500 people being rushed to hospital. A similar accident on March 20 in the Tokyo subway system left 12 dead and more than 5,000 injured.

For Canadians, these chilling events raise the question: how well prepared are we? That is a particularly relevant concern as Ottawa prepares to host leaders of the world's six other biggest industrialized nations and Russia at the G-7 summit in June. All of those countries have experienced some form of terrorist activity in the past two decades, ranging from the wave of bombings and assassinations across Italy in the late 1970s to last week's horror in Oklahoma.

Measured against its G-7 partners, Canada's peaceful reputation is well earned: the country's last sustained break with politically inspired violence was the issue of bombings by the Front de libération du Québec in the 1980s, which culminated in the assassination of Quebec cabinet minister Pierre Laporte in 1970. For the future, the views of most experts are only partly reassuring. The positive news is that foreign terrorism remains unlikely in Canada because its relatively modest role on the world stage means it has few enemies. "Given the relatively low level of threat that we've traditionally experienced from terrorists, we are quite well equipped," says David Charters, the director of the Centre for Conflict Studies at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton.

And governing Canada's quiet domestic history is an anti-terrorist network that includes the Canadian military, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) and local police forces. Before and during the 1980s, however, these organizations will be supplied with information and other unspecified technical support by police and intelligence organizations from other participating countries. But on an every-day basis, the reality, says Justice Sois, a professor at the University of Toronto's Centre of Conflict Resolution and Terrorism, is that "if someone were determined to do something similar in Oklahoma City here, it certainly could happen."

As if Canadians needed a finalised reminder of the random nature of violence, it came in the explosion at the P.E.I. legislature (page 20). As bombing accidents go, it was small and acceptable: a wooden wheelchair across ramp leading to the legisla-

A HORRIFIC OKLAHOMA BOMBING AND AN EXPLOSION AT THE P.E.I. LEGISLATURE RAISE QUESTIONS ABOUT CANADIAN SECURITY

Car bomb in Mexico, even in a world intent to violence, there was something especially haunting about the commonplace nature of the places where violence came to visit

tion of the country's densest and by most measures, poorest province is hardly a likely site to attract such attention. One obvious theory was a cockpit bombing inspired by the Oklahoma City incident a day earlier. Although only one person was injured, police said the bomb was relatively powerful and well made. At the Ottawa headquarters of Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC), the federal organization that coordinates civil responses to other man-made or natural disasters, the incident left staff members on short and "beds, shall we say, very, very badly affected uncertainties about what may be ahead," said David Peters, EPC's director general of readiness and operations.

In fact, Peters's caution, precise manner reflects the carefully low-key style that Canadian agencies adopt in their approach towards dealing with disasters. Within minutes of receiving the news of the Oklahoma City bombing, Canada Customs ordered its border officials to tighten checks on anyone entering the country from the United States. Other than that, on the low enforcement side, no security organization would publicly discuss any of the steps they took, or roadside talk, concerning the size or scope of their anti-terrorist activities. At CSIS, the first line of defence in gathering intelligence about terrorists—some officials privately complain that their efforts are hampered by government regulations that put tight limits on what they can do (page 28).

Until three years ago, the RCMP, which oversees security for foreign embassies and federal installations, had a counterterrorism unit. After that was abolished for budgetary reasons, a similar unit was established within the Canadian military. Its mandate, as defined by government regulations, is to be ready to respond in a force at last resort in terrorist events or major disturbances of the peace affecting national security. "The military will not give any details on its operation," for use, location, training methods, budget and mandate are all, and will remain, confidential "for security reasons," said Maj. Rick Jones, a public affairs officer for military sources acknowledge that the unit will be active during the G-7 summit.

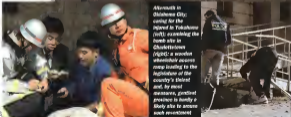
As well, some members of provincial and municipal police forces and regular military are also trained to handle potential terrorist situations. Many engineers in the military, for example, are also trained in Explosive Ordnance Disposal—the military term for bomb disposal techniques.

In the aftermath of any disaster, the most important national organization is the federally run EPC, which has its head office in a cramped second-floor suite atop a bookstore in downtown Ottawa. The building houses an operations centre—equipped with reinforced walls with a bank of telephones and televisions—that is manned around the clock. In times of disaster, it works with its regional offices and municipal and provincial counterparts, as well as hospitals to implement emergency plans that are regularly updated. Although EPC officials offer advice on these plans, they are usually carried out by local authorities. "There is probably not a day when we do not talk with representatives of every major municipality and all of the provinces and territories," says the EPC's director general of size.

Despite the potential importance of its role, EPC is relatively small, and about to get smaller. It has 60 employees spread across the country, and, as a result of cuts in Finance Minister Paul Martin's last budget, that total will shrink to about 60 over the next three years. By contrast, the American Federal Emergency Management Agency, which has a similar mandate, has about 2,500 employees. But, says Shagley, "the happy reality for us is that we may be a bit smaller than they, but we have been equal to all the challenges so far."

In fact, last week's bombings shocked some here when most Canadians appeared ready to concentrate on the qualities that unite, rather than divide, them and Americans. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien sent a telegram of condolence to President Bill Clinton offering any support necessary. At the American Embassy in Ottawa, officials and their press "delighted" with calls from Canadians expressing shock—with some of them in tears. For once, there was little evidence of the traditional Canadian tendency to look south to an American ally, and simply pronounce that it could not happen here. Instead, there was only sorrow, shock and a dreadful reminder that in the increasingly interconnected global village, everyone is a neighbor, and in one, anywhere, is absolutely safe.

With E. KAYE PULTON in Ottawa



Aftermath in Oklaheima City: injured in Yokohama (left); examining the bomb site in Chukotkavon (right); a wooden wheelchair across ramp leading to the legislature of the country's smallest and, by most measures, poorest province is finally a likely site to attract such attention

WHY OKLAHOMA CITY?

**THE DEADLIEST
TERRORIST BOMB IN
U.S. HISTORY MAY BE
LINKED TO RIGHT-WING,
ANTI-GOVERNMENT
EXTREMISTS**



McVeigh after his arrest: angry over federal abuse of power in the tragic April 19, 1993, siege of the Branch Davidian cult



ON ASSIGNMENT

MARY NEMETH
IN OKLAHOMA CITY

I was just after 3 a.m. last Thursday morning, more than 18 hours after the deadliest terrorist bomb in American history detonated in front of a federal building in downtown Oklahoma City. And Justin Wagner, a 21-year-old agricultural economy student at Oklahoma State University, was finally heading home. Behind him, intense floodlights illuminated the eerily devastated building, much of its northern side blown off, nine floors collapsed like a pancake, and concrete slabs, pipes and rubble piled two stories high at its base. Wagner, trained as an emergency medical technician, had rushed to the scene shortly after the 8:05 a.m. blast—to tend to the wounded at first, then to pull out bodies and transport them to a makeshift morgue as the long, injured day wore into night. Many of the victims of the bombing were children—preschoolers at a day care center, located on the second floor of the building. "I saw one little boy with half his face covered in glass and blood," a weepy Wagner said as he walked away from the site. "I saw a doll and toys in the middle



Police officer hunting one-year-old Raylan Allen to firefighter; doctor attending the injured (left); rescuing a blind victim (below); the worst was seeing the little body bags





Finally, someone had to be rescued from under a collapsed beam, increasing grief.

smoke you couldn't even see the building," he said. As it cleared, he recognized the site. He knew his aunt, a Housing and Urban Affairs employee, worked there. He thought his father worked in the building, too—someone that his father's office had been moved to another building just weeks ago. "I was in shock, dazed," he said. McKaid and his uncle, who raced downtown to search for his wife in the building that housed some 500 workers, waited for hours at a hospital for word of their family. McKaid learned that his father was safe. But a day after the blast, he was still willing to hear about his aunt. "Just knowing he is here," he said. "We just keep praying."

Rescuees located scores of survivors at the first hours after the blast, but only briefly after that. Dr. Rick Nelson, a physician from Mustang, 225 km east of Oklahoma City, raced to a city hospital to offer assistance when he heard what had happened. But soon after he arrived, there were so many doctors on hand he went to the bomb site where the rescuers' work was becoming increasingly grim. In one case, they had to amputate with minimum anesthesia. 39-year-old Dean Bradley's leg lay in the way to extract her from under a collapsed beam. Bradley was in the building to get a social security card for her infant son Nelson, meanwhile, began pulling bodies from the wreckage. Then, at about 8 p.m., "someone came along the line and yelled, 'we've got a live one,'" recalled Nelson the following morning.

Nelson crawled into the building to where a 15-year-old girl that he came to know only as Randi was buried, completely covered except for her right foot by concrete blocks and steel beams. He did not realize at first that he was lying on top of a dead body to get close to her. He kept talking to Randi to see if he and other rescue workers struggled to free her. He wanted to keep the girl alive, Nelson said, so that she would not struggle against the unstable concrete around her. "We were afraid that, like pickup sticks, everything would pile in on her," he said. It took more than two hours for Nelson and other rescue workers to free Randi, and before being hoisted into an ambulance, "she told me that she loved me." Nelson recalled, "years swirling at his eyes. As of late Sunday, Randi was the last person pulled alive from the wreckage.

The victims and their families, said St. Anthony's chief of staff, Dr. Marsh Krishna, could now expect to ride a roller-coaster at emotions—a numb state of shock followed by deep anger and eventually a sense of vulnerability. "All human beings at some level feel invulnerable," said Krishna, a psychiatrist. "This kind of event shatters that. People have to come to grips with the fact that we're humans, not invulnerable, and that leads to a lot of sadness and emptiness."

In the hours and days following the tragedy,

other heart residents of Oklahoma City reflected on the feldens of life, on how close they themselves could have come to disaster. One man said that he had been driving by the Murrah building just 45 seconds before the blast, another was heading for the building, but stopped at a store—a 15-minute delay that likely saved him. Onlookers gathered day and night outside the yellow police tape sealing off the area. Tim Mares, a 28-year-old businessman, was there with her two children. Her six-year-old daughter stared at the gaping hole left by the blast. "I can't believe there were babies in there," she said. Two weeks earlier, Mares and her mother were in the building. "I was parked probably right where the bomb went off," said Mares. "It makes you think."

The quakes of this death a crucifier hand to others. Michael Norfleet, a marine captain from Salawar, 30 km northeast of Oklahoma City, was staying his headquarters in the building's sixth floor. He only dropped about once a week—and just happened to be there when the bomb went off. "All of a sudden, we heard a loud bang," he recalled the next day, sitting in a wheelchair in the hospital. "Everything went black, like a hurricane.

When the dust settled, I realized I had a bad laceration on my head and I couldn't see out of my right eye." Norfleet underwent 2 1/2 hours of surgery—a plastic surgeon painstakingly stitched the flying glass into all over his head and torso, an eye surgeon worked on his lacerated eye. "But there's a good chance I could regain the sight," and Norfleet, a pilot who fought Iraqi forces in Operation Desert Storm. "It is kind of funny," he added, with quiet understanding, "to have actually gone in to combat and come out without a scratch—and then to be injured in our own backyard. It goes to show that no place is safe."

Norfleet's wife, Jessie, 27, was sitting on a sofa nearby. "I feel extremely lucky the Lord spared him," she said. "But our hearts break for the families that have lost loved ones." She recalled her own panic and horror, feeling "paralyzed by fear" during the two hours after the blast, before she learned that her husband was in surgery. Still in a heightened state of anxiety as she waited in the hospital for news of her husband's condition, Jessie Norfleet—seven months pregnant—went into premature labor. She was admitted and doctors helped stop the contractions. As she sat near her husband, her state softened as how her two young sons, aged five years and 15 months, would react when they see their father, his face swollen and etched, a huge patch over his right eye. "I'm not looking forward to that," she said. "But at the same time, I'm so grateful to have a child's body being home to them. We'll take him any way we can get him."

FEARS OF VIOLENCE TO COME

In the aftermath of the Oklahoma City bombing, many Americans are worried. They're afraid that future outbreaks in the federal law enforcement agency have told him they fear further acts of terrorism—not from abroad—but from extremist groups within the United States. Another cause for concern, says McKaid, is that just about anyone can make a car bomb. "You and I could probably make one—just need a couple of manuals and be careful," he told McKaid's in an interview.

The 36-year-old McKaid, a 31-year FBI veteran, was the bureau's international investigations branch's chief in the weeks after the bombing in Fairfax, Va. "Some of the people I've talked to in the FBI," McKaid said, "are concerned about domestic terrorism, the white supremacist groups, the anti-Semitic groups, the property-rights people who don't want to pay taxes, who want the

federal government out of their businesses." Timmons, McKaid says, said, "in fact, in the evolution of groups originally founded for the domestic pursuit of political or social change, that ideology often breaks down, either because of frustration or the promise of profit from motives such as terrorism or kidnapping. Following the bombing of New York City's World Trade Center two years ago, the FBI drew up a program, part of which was to try to keep tabs on groups that might harbor potential terrorists. "That doesn't present evidence," said McKaid. "But at least when they happen, you have a starting point of where to look." In the days and months ahead, it's the domestic agencies may need more than a starting point, added McKaid. "There are people that really hate the United States." And some of them, he would say, are Americans.

RAE CORDELL

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WAKEUP CALL

A P.E.I. bomb baffles police

Even for a symbolic act of violence it was a particularly cynical target—but that, perhaps, Prince Edward Island legislature in Charlottetown where the Fathers of Confederation once gathered out the arena for the formation of Canada. The 155-year-old member Premier House, after all, is a magnet for tourists who stroll freely in and out of the building. And a class of visiting local high-school students had just left the premises at about 3:15 p.m. last Thursday when a powerful blast ripped through the structure. MLA, who were on the verge of adjourning for the day, left the floor in a panic and sprinted into the legislative chamber. A cloud of thick smoke and the sound of gunfire rang in the air while stunned and shaken politicians, staff and press gallery reporters headed outside. There lay the sole casualty—Terrence Skeels, 46, an unemployed local resident, according to police, who had been innocently enjoying the afternoon sunshine on a nearby bench, but was now being treated by ambulance attendants for a broken ankle and severed blood vessels caused by flying debris and glass.

Inside Premier House, the legislature had just finished with Question Period when the terrifying blast brought the business of the day to a halt. Arrive of air scattered shards of

glass and debris on the floor of the legislature. Premier Catherine Cullbeck was in a room just to the chamber when the explosion went off, but Speaker Nancy Gossell described how, after the blast, she and about a dozen others in the 30-seat chamber ducked under their desks and, fearing shrapnel, crept from the building. Provincial treasurer Wayne Chorney, clear to leave, said he was worried about his 15-year-old daughter, Jade, who had been in the gallery visiting with her high-school class. "That was the first thing that went through my mind," Chorney said. "I went downstairs but she and her class had already left, thank God." Also destroyed was the wooden wheelchair ramp into the building under which the bomb was hidden.

Clearly, the explosion clustered more than the calm of a Charlottetown spring afternoon. At the very least, the complex nature of the bomb—and the lack of police leads about who might have set it—raised unsettling questions about whether anyone is truly immune from acts of terrorism. And the blast also appeared to shake the psyche of a province that, in many places, still believes in its department of tourism (image as an *Atlantic paradise*) of pristine beaches, storybook houses and the smiling frocked face of Anne of Green Gables. "We tend to think we

are immune," noted Craig McDowell, a criminologist and lecturer at the University of Prince Edward Island. "This is a wakeup call to let us know we've come of age."

Last week, though, Islanders seemed more interested in answers than self-examination. eager to comply, local police and RCMP combed the legislature and its grounds for clues, while experts from Halifax and Ottawa examined the remnants of the high-powered pipe bomb, which police say was likely set off by a timed detonator and built in power source. "Whoever built it had to know what they were doing," said Charlottetown police Const. Richard Collins. But even investigators working around the clock to hunt down leads and interview anyone who might be able to add a piece to the puzzle were stumped. By week's end no arrests had been made, and police admitted they had no real suspects. The bomb, police maintained, was almost certainly someone with a good grasp of the fundamentals of chemistry or, perhaps, a thorough knowledge of the use of explosives. They declined to discuss the bomb's ingredients. Beyond that, even the cops were stunned baffled by the question of why anyone would want to set off a bomb outside the smallest legislature in Canada.

Best bet, police say, was someone with a vendetta against Cullbeck's Liberal govern-

Running the sole casualty to hospital: Premier House (above): "We've come of age!"

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ment, which has been re-evaluated for some of the spectacular legislation it has passed in recent years. The Liberals took 31 of 32 seats in the Island's March, 1980, general election, but despite the lone Conservative voice in opposition, Colclough has found harsh criticism on several fronts. In fact, last May, Colclough actually had to leave the legislature through a 31-year-old secret cell when angry civil servants stormed Province House to protest wage cuts. But by week's end, the police had not ruled out another possibility: a suspect bomber who grabbed the Charlottetown blast in a designed act to challenge the 1980 election in Oldtown City a day earlier. Declared Colclough: "We're trying to rationalize an irrational act."

Even before the blast, it was clear that Charlottetown is not the paradise portrayed in tourist brochures. Police say that hard-drug use and violent crimes such as robbery and breaking and entering are on the rise. The city's most sensational trial, at the moment, involves two men charged with second-degree murder after allegedly strangling a middle-aged Charlottetown man in his apartment, apparently to steal prescription drugs.

Last week's bombing was not the first on the quiet island. In 1964, a bomb exploded in a large flower bed tucked the law courts building on the Charlottetown waterfront. The home of the provincial Supreme Court was empty at the time. No arrests were ever made. And the investigating team has repeated the tale to see if the case bears any similarities to last week's blast.

In the meantime, authorities were taking precautions. House Speaker Gaudin banned to police and RCMP for suggestions on how to prevent future attacks on Province House, where visitors circulate without security guards and there are none of the surveillance cameras common to other provincial legislatures.

Across the country, meanwhile, provincial legislatures decided on their own security, and the House of Commons was reviewing its procedures in wake of the transfer from Charlottetown that tragedy can happen anywhere, anytime. Indeed, Canadian legislative buildings have not been immune from random acts of terror. In 1966, a man suspected of plotting to throw a bomb onto the floor of the Commons blew himself up in a third-floor washroom, and all the public gallery, where he apparently was assembling the device. And in 1984, Canadian Forces Col. Denis Lortie, dressed in military fatigues, took over the Speaker's chair in the Quebec legislature, held her by force and, armed with a submachine gun, killed three people and injured 13 others. Four years later, police shot and injured a man at the Alberta legislature after he had fired a gun blast into an elevator door.

Back in the streets of Charlottetown last week, citizens were reacting calmly. Typically, some said that Charlottetown was still safer than virtually any other city on the continent. Yet to some residents the events signalled something less than a loss of innocence. "It does not matter where you live," lamented Phil Ilanien, 80, who recently moved to Charlottetown from the Toronto suburb of Mississauga. "Nobody is safe."

JOHN DEMME in Charlottetown

THE TERRORIST THREAT

Many Blunden was working the late shift at Litter Systems Canada Ltd. in Toronto on Oct. 14, 1985, when a guest told him to leave the building because of a bomb threat. Blunden scrambled out as fast, and then, without warning, was flung by an explosion that shook houses up to three kilometers away. His leg was broken and his skull fractured by flying metal and bricks. The cause of the blast: a van loaded with 500 lb. of dynamite planted by anarchists intent on sabotaging Litter's production of the U.S. cruise missile guid-



Emergency aid in Toronto: The real first line of defense is intelligence work.

ance system. After the attack, Litter loaded its security with a 10-foot-high perimeter fence and floodlights. But Blunden, 51, who still works at Litter as a technician, says the public is essentially defenceless against terrorists like those behind the Litter bombing and last week's destruction in Oklahoma City. "Even with all our security, it's very hard to stop a determined terrorist," says Blunden.

Blunden's assessment is shared by many experts who question Canada's ability to detect—and prevent—terrorist attacks. "The real test line of defense is intelligence work," says John Thompson, executive director of the Toronto-based Maclean Centre, a nonprofit research centre. "It's hard to prevent or detect unless you have an eye on sources of trouble in your own country," Thompson

says that Canada is ill-equipped to do so because of less formidable police or spy agency, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS). To investigate individuals who are suspected of terrorism and espionage, the agency can only put suspects under surveillance once they have resided in such acts.

Part of the reason for that prohibition is past civil rights abuses by the RCMP. But Thompson says that CSIS should have the same powers as the FBI in the United States. "One reason the FBI developed a list of suspects very quickly in the 1960 World Trade Center bombing was because it already had an intelligence picture of the potential trouble-makers," says Thompson. "If something similar happened in Canada, cars would have to scramble like mad."

Meanwhile, police and officials across Canada last week were taking extra precautions, particularly after a bomb blast at Prince Edward Island's legislative building in Miramichi. Police were on high alert after three separate bomb scares. In one of those incidents, 2,500 people were evacuated from the downtown Toronto Dominion Bank tower—but no explosives were found. In Montreal, meanwhile, the city's transit authority has added extra patrols to the local subway system, and instructed guards to pay special attention to unattended packages. "We find a lot of things, like students leaving their lunch bags, but if it is something at all unusual we close the station and call the S&MT unit," says Pierre Laporte, press attaché with the Montreal Urban Community Transit Corporation.

In fact, far more dramatic measures in Japan—where 12 people died in a March 26 train-bomb gas attack—helped to prevent two previous gas attacks last week in Yokohama. Police there are now guarding water purification plants against poisoning, and notices in washrooms at Tokyo's train stations warn people not to drink the tap water. As well, suburban areas have removed all trash cans from subway stations, and reported public announcements ask patrons to report suspicious objects. And it is worth remembering that, just a few months ago, Japan was considered an even safer place than Canada.

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Twenty years after the fall of Saigon, the lessons of Vietnam still reverberate



A SAD LEGACY

In remembrances of things past, the southwest Indiana city of Evansville is typical in many ways of mid-sized urban America. Among modern downtown office buildings in the city of 130,000 people, the 19th century relies on a street of remodeled mansions and in a massive limestone courthouse, its facade rivaled with mythic statuary. And within seven square blocks in the community's heart stand five memorials to wars both long ago and recent: the American Civil War, the two world wars, the Korean War and the Gulf War. Conspicuously absent is any concrete reminder of America's longest war, the struggle for Vietnam that ended 20 years ago and undeniably changed the way that Americans regard themselves and the world. Why no memorial? Explained an urban chronicler, a child when the Vietnam War closed on April 30, 1975: "We lost that war."

But the war reverberates in the American consciousness—in the still-vivid memories

of pain, grief and betrayal—without need of civic reminders in rock and bronze. At the same time, amid the war's sad legacy, there is evidence that Vietnam's lessons produced a beneficial balance in the country's self-awareness and its outlook abroad. One such sign is a column by Robert McNamara, the U.S. defense secretary during the 1960s, in his newly published memoir, *An Annapolis: The Tragedy and Lessons of Vietnam*. Written in 1995, the book is a

revelation right to shape every nation on its own image as we choose. "That is a revolutionary notch from a view that prevailed in far back as the 1846 US invasion of Mexico—and which continued to color Washington's policy in Vietnam. According to a popular pundit of the mid 1980s century, *The New Yorker*: "We vanquish is, offer to invade—not to triumph but to deliver a blessing."

Right now, the emphasis is on failure. The April 30 anniversary of the war's end generated graphic media images in words and pictures of the horrifying final retreat of retreating Americans and local allies—many shown in chattering desperation of departing helicopters—leaving Saigon, the South Vietnamese capital. The retreating army of Communist North Vietnam and its southern guerrilla allies promptly regained the capital Ho Chi Minh City. He had led the

northern revolution against French colonial rule in the 1940s and, after the French defeat in 1954, against the U.S.-led South Vietnamese Army.

U.S. involvement in its Cold War campaign to "contain" Communism originated from a corrupting of military adventurism. Some 50,000 by the early 1960s to the deployment of combat troops from 1965 to 1973 that numbered more than 550,000 at their peak in

Fleeing Saigon in 1975 (left), Veterans Memorial in Washington: deep feelings of communal guilt

1968. More than 50,000 of them failed to return home alive, or died later of wounds. Estimates of total casualties among Vietnamese combatants and civilians—and in neighboring Laos and Cambodia, which the war enveloped—reach two million or more.

The Vietnam War has been widely acknowledged to be what Kentucky University historian George Herring describes locally as "a great tragedy"—and not only for its cost in millions of lives or as a U.S. military failure. Herring, the author of America's *Long War: The United States and Vietnam, 1950-1975*, says that the failure evolved because "top policy makers persisted in believing that, despite the problems in Vietnam, the United States, as always in the past, would eventually prevail." That belief, he continues, was in the current *Foreign Affairs* magazine, was endorsed by "the pervasive optimism that is so much a part of the American character."

In fact, part of the tragedy consists of evidence that American optimism, the country's cautious confidence, is a severely wounded cousin of Vietnam. The war is at least partly responsible in the nation's Eisenhower for a much-discussed erosion of trust in political leadership and of a once-unfettered faith that a well-transferring national history was leading to a global utopian future.

The leadership broke trust and diminished the people's faith in waging a war against an enemy that was as ethnically outcast as Americans—and more politically than formerly Communists. Time and again, against the evidence of their actions, U.S. leaders publicly insisted that the insurgency against corrupt and dictatorial government in Saigon was not an American war. Three weeks before the

Honoring Canada's dead

Easily missed among the 55,196 names inscribed on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington are the names of at least 101 Canadians. There are probably more—as many as 300 others—but identification is difficult because military recruiters often recorded the U.S. city where Canadian soldiers resided in their birthplaces. An estimated 10,000 to 20,000 Canadian soldiers served in Vietnam under the American flag—the latter figure roughly equal to the number of U.S. draft dodgers and deserters who found sanctuary under the Canadian *Milde Loi* during the same period.

One of the Canadians who went to war is Ron Perkins, 51, now a provincial corrections officer at the Winnipeg Remand Centre. As a young paratrooper with the U.S. army's 101st Airborne in 1965,

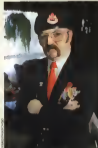
Perkins saw many of his comrades die in combat. Now, two decades after the fall of Saigon, Perkins and fellow members of the Canadian Vietnam Veterans' Coalition are still trying to win official American and Canadian recognition for all the Canadian veterans of the Southeast Asian conflict. "We all did our duty, Americans and Canadians alike," says Perkins. "You might have missed the war, but there is no reason to hate the men and women who served there."

The fight for recognition has been an uphill struggle, but there have been some notable successes. After two years of lobbying by the 1,000-member coalition, the U.S. Congress in 1988 agreed to grant medical benefits and pay for treatment of aging Canadian veterans in their own country.

And last year, the Royal Canadian Legion finally offered membership to Vietnam veterans, reversing its previous stand of refusing to recognize Canadians who fought with foreign forces in a war in which Canada had no direct interest. The veterans have no link in finding a home for a 100-foot memorial to Canadian dead donated by U.S. veterans in Detroit. Ottawa's National Capital Commission has refused to accept it, arguing that "memorials on federal lands are intended to be tributes to those who have been active in Canada or on behalf of the nation."

That exclusion riles Perkins and fellow Canadian veterans who argue that Canada actively helped the U.S. war effort. Ottawa placed leasing of the herbicide Agent Orange at the Gageview, N.B., and permitted U.S. bomber pilots to practice over Buffalo, Alta., and North Bay, Ont. Meanwhile, some 500 Canadian firms sold \$2.5 billion of war material to the Pentagon, including napalm, ammunition and aircraft engines. They also exported \$10 billion worth of food, boats and boats for U.S. troops, as well as metals and alloys for steel casings, plate armor and military transport.

Perkins also points out that there is a monument in Washington to Americans who served in the Canadian Armed Forces before the United States entered the Second



Perkins: a fight for recognition

World War. His colleague Les Michie, 50, president of the Canadian Vietnam Veterans' National Memorial, has recently commissioned designs for a made-in-Canada monument that will stand on a privately donated land in Repent, southeast of Ottawa. Michie, who served with the U.S. navy in Vietnam from 1965 to 1966, says that the Canadian memorial is an obligation to fellow comrades-in-arms and their families, as well as a chance to heal old wounds. "It's something," added Michie, "that has to be done."

ANDREW WILSON

THE HISTORY OF
CANADA AND QUEBEC

Other Canadians who shared their perspectives, both personal and public, range from historians Michael Bliss, Ramsey Cook, and Rital Bellanger, to writers Joan Chrichto, Clyde Wells, Jean Charest, and Bernard Leclair; economists Paul Boothby, Pierre Fortin, and William Robson; to journalist William Johnson, Lisa Rousseau, and Douglas Porter.

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WORLD

Kennedy's successor as president and commander-in-chief, Lyndon Johnson, who launched the first U.S. air raids against North Vietnam in August, 1964, declared during the subsequent American election campaign: "We are not going to send American boys nine or 10 thousand miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves." Barely six months later, he ordered the first

contingents of combat troops into the war. McNamara, the publicly hushdash defense secretary under both presidential-Vietnam became popularly known in the 1960s as "McNamara's war"—now continues in his memoirs that he believed at the time that "we were wrong, terribly wrong."

But historian Herring, connecting to McManis's admissions, says that the war had more to do with faulty American political and popular attitudes than individual decisions. "The American debacle in Vietnam was not primarily the result of errors of judgment or the personality quip- quires of the policy-makers," says Herring. "It was the impact, if not the epitome, outcome of a world view and a policy—the policy of global containment [of communism]—that Americans in and out of government accepted without question for more than two decades." He concludes "The ideology of a generation of policy makers and a flawed set of policies, more than any individual actions, explain why the United States was overruled in Vietnam and withdrew defeat."

After the World War and while still absorbing the lessons of Vietnam, the United States is groping for an ideology to govern its attitudes towards the outside world. For Edward Luttwak, a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, it is high time for America to abandon the long-standing concept that "crises are only wars fought for great national purposes that can evoke public fervor, by settled leaders that represent the nation." A word about by such conflicts as those in the Middle East, Yugoslavia and Chechnya calls instead for a "flexibility that would accept unilateral action, its military endorsement." That requires a new strategy intervening to curb atrocities and genocide with partial results. "While doing more would be too costly to U.S. lives, an

In the meantime, many Americans are coping with the durable trauma of Vietnam. In Washington, the national Vietnam Veterans Memorial draws thousands of visitors every day. In a way never envisaged at its dedication in 1982, its two angled walls serve as a kind of shrine where people make expiatory offerings of communion gifts and ponder their commonly expressed "mixed feelings." Last week, Margaret Baker Jay was among those who located a familiar name among the 58,186 fatal casualties engraved in its black granite. Jay, a Congregational



Vietnamese refugees leaving their homeland, 1975.

Church minister from Meriden, Conn., was paying her third visit to the wall with her mother or husband, Audrey.

The camp the teacher went to was two schoolmiles from Aahorn, the town in Maine where she grew up. "I have a great respect for the commitments they made," she said. "But it is a tragic tale of life." Referring to McCann's book, she added that "it is really that third person in positions of power here at that time it was a mistake—as unreasonable was—and yet let it continue for years." As a minister, she said, the conservative "many people whose lives were shattered in many ways by that war." For herself, as for many others, "I grew up and very proud of this country, not based on a kind of patriotism that just left apart under the stresses of that war." Twenty years later, the deepest wounds inflicted by the Vietnam War remain to be healed. □



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World NOTES

STATE OF SIEGE

Bolivia's government declared a state of siege and arrested some 100 union leaders to quell civil unrest. Strikers had clashed with police in the capital, La Paz, almost daily during a six-week strike by teachers and a one-month strike by other government workers.

CHILDREN'S CRUSADER KILLED

A young Pakistani crusader against child slave labor was shot and killed as he rode his bicycle in a village near Lahore. Supporters alleged that 12-year-old Khalid Masih was murdered because of his activism. Masih was sold by his poor parents to a carpet factory at the age of four and worked as a weaver for six years—much of the time shackled to a loom. In December, he received a Nobel "Youth in Action" human rights award in Boston for his work against child slavery in the carpet industry.

BOMB VICTIM WINS CASE

A federal jury in the New York City area awarded \$28 million to the widow of Michael Pesce, one of 270 people killed in the 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. It was the first damage case tried on behalf of a passenger since the now-defunct Pan Am and Airtel Manager, a security company, were found guilty two years ago in New York of willful misconduct in the bombing. In that case, it was found that Pan Am failed to follow regulations warning that baggage to be carried with passengers, and also allowed an unaccompanied suitcase containing the bomb on board the plane.

CANCER BREAKTHROUGH

Doctors at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., announced that they had developed a vaccine that stopped a deadly blood cancer from killing a woman. In that case, it was found that the vaccine, derived from the bone marrow of the 42-year-old patient's older brother, destroyed malignant myeloma cells.

DEATH IN RWANDA

Hundreds of Hutu refugees died and hundreds more were wounded in clashes with government troops at a camp in southwestern Rwanda, foreign aid workers reported. The troops were trying to force reluctant Hutu to return to their homes. Some 200,000 displaced Hutu in the southwest and two million Hutu refugees outside Rwanda fear that if they return home they will be killed in revenge for last year's genocide by Hutu troops and militia of Tutsi and Hutu residents.



ABANDON SHIP! The ferry St. Malo lists in the English Channel off the island of Jersey, after apparently hitting a submerged rock. All 800 passengers and seven crew survived the disaster aboard the hydrofoil, en route from the Channel Islands to the French port of St. Malo, but 108 passengers were injured when they jumped five meters to the water. A Royal Air Force helicopter plucked survivors from the water, and a flotilla of fishing vessels and other boats responded to the distress call.

Run for your life

The secret is long life? Put away the golf clubs and break a sweat, a real sweat. That is the conclusion of a new Harvard University study that links vigorous exercise with longevity. The study—which followed the fates of 17,000 non-smoking-aged men for more than 20 years—defined as vigorous any activity that raised the metabolic rate to six or more times the rate at rest. Subjects who reported doing at least 1,000 calories worth of activity each week, such as jogging or walking briskly for about 25 km, had a 25-percent lower death rate during the study period than subjects who burned less than 150 calories a week. In general, the more active the men were, the longer they were likely to live and the less likely they were to die of cardiovascular disease.

Still, Harvard researchers held out some hope for weekend golfers. "Even non-vigorous exercise is preferable to sedentarietà," they

said, because any form of activity can enhance health and reduce the risks of developing high blood pressure, diabetes and colon cancer.

Jurors' revolt

Thirteen of the 18 jurors and alternates in the O. J. Simpson double murder trial, most of them dressed in black, first refused to be taken to the courtroom and then demanded a meeting with Superior Court Judge Lance Ito, forcing him to indefinitely postpone further testimony. The jurors were silent at Ito's decision to remove three deputies who have been guarding the panel in its more than 300 days of sequestration. No apparently acted in response to complaints by a dismissed juror that some other members of the panel got preferential treatment. A day before the jury rebelled, a black woman asked to be released from jury duty, saying "I can't take it anymore." Ito took no immediate action. Six jurors have already been dismissed, and only six alternates remain with months to go in the testimony.



A weak dollar hits consumers and ignites trade tension with Japan

steps is that direction. Toyota Canada announced last week that it was upgrading 8000 vehicles to expand its plant in Cambridge, Ont., where it plans to produce a new sport utility vehicle starting in 1997. The move is expected to create 1,200 new jobs.

Still, with the dramatic decline in purchasing power of the Canadian dollar against the yen, Canadian consumers don't get a very small benefit last week—but only if they travelled to the United States or bought products made in that country. Royceway's historic trend that saw the two currencies move in tandem, the loose climbed while the

stayed flat, the dollar slipped by half its cost to close at 72.60 U.S. cents, up from 72.00 cents, following reports that President Jacques Parizeau and Bloc Quebecois Leader Lucien Bouchard had openly disagreed over how the Quebec referendum will be fought. "The much-touted demise of the Parti Quebecois really helped," added Reid. "It took some of the political uncertainty out of the picture."

But in the United States, it is the budget deficit, not the trade deficit or high yen value, that many analysts blame for the greenback's problems. And there are fears the deficit would rise if the Republican-controlled Congress successfully is implementing a promised 2000 billion tax cut. As well as the German and Japanese banking systems become more sophisticated, increasing confidence in the yen and strengthening the yen.

Rise, as investors diversify into the two currencies, they are pushing up their value. "The U.S. market was once the single big alternative for investors," says Reid. "But the German and Japanese markets are both very well developed now, so why leave everything in U.S. dollars?"

The United States could make the greenback more attractive by raising interest rates. But most analysts believe that it would take a massive interest rate hike to push the greenback higher—and that could backfire by scuttling the U.S. economy into recession. "The United States is an extremely rich country in the matter of its interest rates," said James Grant, editor of the influential New York-based *Growth Related* magazine. "What matters first, last and always is the state of the domestic economy."

And a strong U.S. economy could get a floor under the dollar. Lloyd Alexander, an economist and partner in MT Associates Investment Counsel Inc. of Toronto, says the U.S. economy is basically sound and is likely entering an extended period of growth. At the same time, he adds, the U.S. budget deficit has widened three

greenback fell. At the close of trading last Friday, the Canadian dollar stood at 72.06 cents (U.S.), 2.87 above its low for the year. Analysts say the Canadian and U.S. currencies are "decoupling" because both countries are following very different monetary policies. For one, Federal Reserve Board chairman Alan Greenspan does not appear ready to raise interest rates to defend the U.S. dollar or to further contain inflation.

In contrast, Paul Croll, senior economist with Wood Gundy Inc. in Toronto, said Bank of Canada Governor Gordon Thiessen is determined to be vigilant against inflation by keeping Canadian rates high. Although the Bank of Canada did make a modest 0.12 percentage-point cut in the bank rate to 5.16 per cent last week, Croll says she does not expect any major reductions in the central bank rate. And that could mean mortgage rates will settle in the eight-per-cent range by the end of the year. The Canadian dollar is also expected to rise to about 74.5 cents (U.S.) by mid-1996—a level that would maintain the advantage the strong Canadian dollar has as a sales argument.

"There is no indication from the Bank of Canada that it is willing to sustain lower rates," adds Croll. "They are not showing any sign of softening."

The value of the Canadian dollar against the greenback has also been boosted by confusion in the ranks of Quebec separatists. "The separatists are slow to move," says managing director and head of global foreign exchange for J.P. Morgan & Co. in New York City, the Canadian dollar has strengthened as the separatists have failed to effect the low dollar separation. We are

Trade slowdown in Toronto suffering from the yen's strength

should take responsibility for the fall of the dollar against the yen."

U.S. commerce department officials responded that Japanese trading practices, not U.S. monetary policy, were driving down the dollar. The U.S. trade deficit with Japan stood at a record \$90 billion in 1994 and U.S. purchases of goods from Japan and auto parts accounted for more than two-thirds of that deficit. Japanese goods in America are paid for in greenbacks, but when those receipts are converted in yen it drives up the value of the Japanese currency. Some analysts say the United States may even quietly have a weak dollar as a way to pressure Japan into opening up its markets. But two days of high-level trade talks in Washington last week that were aimed at lowering barriers to the sale of U.S. cars in Japan ended without progress. Said U.S. Commerce Secretary Ross Perot: "It is unacceptable for any administration to do nothing in the face of a \$80 billion trade deficit."

The ongoing yen, however, may yet help to reverse the huge trade deficit and stem the fall of the Canadian and U.S. dollars as Japan

consumers begin buying increasingly expensive Japanese-made goods. There are signs that may already be happening. For one, Honda Motor Corp. announced last week in Japan that it will cut the production of cars destined for the North American market, because it simply cannot sell them at the current exchange rate. In the past, Japan's multinationals were able to deal with the rising yen by cutting costs or shifting production offshore. But with the yen poised to rise even higher, analysts say there are no longer any easy solutions. Higher prices are not an option, in fact. Toyota Motor Corp. was only able to raise the price of its cars in North America by 0.3 per cent this year. Even that slim increase is being felt in showrooms across Canada. Says Arthur Keller, co-owner of Downtown Toyota in Toronto: "We will suffer until Toyota can produce enough cars in North America to have them be cheaper to manufacture to offset the low dollar."

The Japanese automaker is already taking

The Sony Store in east-end Winnipeg is a consumer mecca, where high-end televisions, stereo and video recorder beckon shoppers. But lately people determined to buy products made by the Danish Japanese firm have been going it more than just the electronic wares—endless stock has also taken their breath away. The reason since the beginning of the year the Canadian and U.S. dollars have lost about 20 per cent of their value against the Japanese yen, and last week both hit postwar lows against the currency. As a result, says Doug McCartney, the Sony Store's general manager, a single cassette that was selling for \$30.00 last year has jumped to \$4.00. And with the growing value of the yen, many hard-pressed consumers are moving to lower-priced goods. "We're pushing the price up," says McCartney. "And sometimes it's hard to push to the customers."

The greenback's fall against the yen has been deep and prolonged—and it has dragged the Canadian dollar down with it. In the past decade, the currencies have lost more than two-thirds of their value against the yen—more

100 to the Canadian dollar in less than 30 years—more than half their value against a second benchmark currency the German mark. In recent weeks, the greenback, which hit a record low of 72.05 cents per dollar in 1994, has even defied a concerted international attempt to stop its descent and instead a full-blown currency crisis.

During that period, the central banks of Germany, Japan and the United States bought tens of billions worth of U.S. dollars at a bid to boost the greenback's value. On March 30, Germany's central bank even cut interest rates by half a percentage point in an attempt to make the mark less attractive to foreign investors. The Japanese followed Germany's move in late April and cut interest rates by 0.75 of a percentage point. But the dollar's decline continued as Japanese and German politicians moved to distance themselves from the debate, saying the United States now has to create international confidence in its currency by shrinking its deficit, which is projected to fall to less than \$300 billion in 1995. Said Japanese Prime Minister Hiroshi Nakaso last week: "The United States

should take responsibility for the fall of the dollar against the yen."



years in a row, and to a percentage of gross domestic product, will fall to less than two per cent this year—the lowest of all time." "I am quite stunned at the degree to which global investors have decided to attack U.S. dollars," says Alexander. "I think we will have a recovery rally reversal." But for many consumers, the weak dollar is a double-edged sword. Says McCartney: "We're pushing the price up, and sometimes it's hard to push to the customers."

And there are fears the deficit would rise if the Republican-controlled Congress successfully is implementing a promised 2000 billion tax cut. As well as the German and Japanese banking systems become more sophisticated, increasing confidence in the yen and strengthening the yen.

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BUSINESS

Lean government



THE
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BY DEBORAH MCMURTRY

As the election roll approached last week, the real question was why would anyone want to be the premier of Ontario? Given that at least three people claim to be keen contenders—despite looming federal transfer payment cuts, an ongoing budget crisis, credit downgrades and a Social Contract with the public sector that expires next year—there must be something to it. But before the hard-core campaign starts and the political rhetoric moves into hyperdrive, there should be some required reading for candidates and voters alike: Ontario's new "Guide to Agencies, Boards & Commissions" certainly deserves to be at the top of such a reading list. For between the swirling pumpkin-colored covers of this 580-page volume is the first comprehensive listing of every provincial body and its body function. And just to ease anyone's eyes to read, there are currently 716 agencies, boards, tribunals, commissions, institutions and councils on the public payroll.

Take the Ontario Damages Tribunal as an example of byzantine bureaucracy. According to the party, the tribunal "provides a readily accessible forum for appeals under the *Damage Act*," by 12 members (not 60 times a year "to hold hearings where the duties are located"). One of the damns members should be a representative of the Damages Federation of Anglers and Flaxians. And so on. There is a special 10-member Public Service Classification Rating Committee—not to be confused with the Public Service Grievance Board—which is exclusively devoted to hearing the dissatisfaction grievances of Ontario's public-sector employees. And so forth. Then there is the Rev. Red Mead Advisory Committee, with eight members who either to discuss and send research. Not to be left out is the Ontario Geographic Names Board, which "recognizes and defines the treatment of 250,000 geographical names of places and geographical features in Ontario". The seven members of this board meet every quarter and collaborate with the Canadian Permanent Committee on

Geographical Names. Despite the general consensus that spending government structures must be severely trimmed to get budget deficits under control, the task—in the guidebook—describes—is an utterly daunting one. Where to begin? Furthermore, implementing change, introducing new technology and retaining employees costs big bucks. At least in the private sector, an inspired corporate leader looking at improving productivity or streamlining operations can make a hard business case for investing in change to a board of directors.

The re-engineers at Andersen Consulting, however, claim that the lessons learned in the business sector can be adapted and applied to government. And at New Brunswick, the international consulting firm is putting that belief to the test. It has undertaken a Canadian first: streamlining the provincial human resources development department on a contingency fee basis. Andersen's action plan ticks to and ticks off the department's budget, projected 1995-2000 budget of \$286 million by \$17 million. New Brunswick is not required to pay a cent. When the savings are realized—over four to six years—Andersen receives the full cost of implementing the change, plus interest.

In a similar deal, Andersen convinced Newfoundland that developing and maintaining computer services was a "core competency" of a provincial government. It helped Premier Clyde Wells to spin off the province's information services assets and sell them to a newly formed private-sector consortium—including Andersen—for about \$16 million. Bob Munro, Andersen's managing partner for Canada, notes that consultants have already saved millions by disposing of non-core assets and contracting out specialized services, often to former employees. Now, he suggests, the time has come for government to do the same.

That trend bodes well for Ontario. In fact, maybe the Employee Ownership Advisory Board or Innovation Ontario Corporation should look into it, soon.

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Business NOTES

Long-distance limbo



Ted Rogers: no to Uniflex option

Rogers Communications Inc. endorsed the industry last week when it announced that it will not be exercising its option to increase its stake in Uniflex Communications Inc. Uniflex, the telephone company's biggest competitor in the long-distance telephone market, is currently owned by Canadian Pacific Ltd., Rogers and U.S. telephone giant AT&T Corp. Rogers, which now owns 38 per cent of Uniflex, has as option to buy CP's 46-per-cent stake for \$210 million. But if Rogers increased its stake to Uniflex, it would also increase its share of a \$650-million bank loan (but is due to be repaid on April 28). Phil Lind, Rogers'

vice-chairman, says several factors led the board to decide not to increase its stake, including regulatory matters and the state of the long-distance market.

Uniflex has posted about seven per cent of the country's \$7-billion long-distance market over the past three years. But with the telephone companies slashing their telephone rates more aggressively than Uniflex had expected, long-distance profits have suffered. Uniflex lost \$229 million last year and the telephone companies' profits were down significantly.

Still, many industry observers saw the Rogers announcement merely as a negotiating ploy in a continuing strategy by chairman Ted Rogers to acquire control of

Uniflex. Said analyst George Koridis of the Toronto Group: "Ted Rogers has simply tightened the screws on [Uniflex's] partners and bankers to force them to come up with a new deal on Uniflex. It's time to find another option." Rogers has also been pushing the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission for new rules that would make it easier for new entrants in the long-distance market to compete against the established telephone companies. Rogers says that the telephone companies have the financial strength to drive rates low enough in the short term to force competitors out of the business.

LABRADOR BOOM

Vancouver-based Teck Corp. spent \$300 million for a 13.4-per-cent stake in Diamond Fields Resources Inc., which has discovered a massive nickel, copper and cobalt deposit in remote Vasey Bay in northern Labrador. Other companies, including Inco Ltd., also expressed an interest in Vasey Bay. However, raising the first faces opposition from local Innu

CHRYSLER BID HITS BUMP

Chrysler Corp. pressured New York City investment bank Bear Stearns into dropping out of its advisory role in a \$52-billion hostile takeover bid from Las Vegas financier Kirk Kerkorian. Observers say the move was a significant setback for Kerkorian—and Chrysler's share price fell four per cent as a result.

INFLATION RISING

Canada's annual inflation rate hit a two-year high of 2.2 per cent in March, up from 1.5 per cent in February. Most stock investors were alarmed by the rise. Bank of Canada governor Gordon Thiessen said he was confident inflation would remain within the central bank's target range of one per cent to three per cent.

VALDI STORES BANKRUPT

The Valdi discount grocery chain went bankrupt and its 500 stores in Quebec and Ontario were closed after the United Food and Commercial Workers union rejected a takeover proposal from the Stratford, N.B.-based Boboys food chain. The union balked at cuts in wages and benefits for the chain's 700 unionized employees.

COMPUTING PROFITS

The computer industry posted impressive quarterly profits, led by a strong showing of IBM of Armonk, N.Y. IBM made \$174 billion on revenues of \$23 billion in the first three months of the year, more than three times its profits during the same period last year. Apple Computer Inc. and Compaq Computer Corp. also released improved profits.

AIR CANADA FLOPS

About \$103 million in newly limited shares and bonds in Air Canada remained on the shelves of 15 major Canadian and U.S. investment dealers. The investment houses paid Air Canada \$480 million for the new shares and convertible bonds, but were unable to sell them to institutions such as mutual funds and insurance companies, who complained that the issue was too big and poorly timed.

Maple Leaf has poultry, meat, baking and milling operations, and 11,900 employees. Analysts expect McCain to sell all same units to pay down \$575 million in debt that came from the acquisition.

A Witte takeover

Less than a year after losing a \$2-billion takeover battle, Royal Oak Mines Inc. general manager Margaret (Peggy) Witte made a \$130-million bid for control of a gold and copper property known as Kinross, in northern British Columbia. If successful, Royal Oak and a related company plan to build a \$575-million mine at Kinross. Witte is holding for a \$100-million commitment in the project from the British Columbia government. Last year Witte led a charge at Lac Minerals Ltd., but saw Barrick Gold Corp. top Royal Oak's offer.

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McCain cooking

Wallace McCain was control of baker and hot dog maker Maple Leaf Foods Inc. in Toronto with a \$1 billion bid. The move marked the entrepreneur's return to the food industry after being ousted last year as a troubled executive at McCain Foods Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., where he worked for 38 years. Brother Harrison McCain now heads the family-owned firm. Wallace McCain, backed by the Ontario Teachers Pension Plan Board, won approval for the takeover from more than 99 per cent of Maple Leaf shareholders who attended a special meeting last week. McCain will be chairman of Maple Leaf, and has two sons, Scott and Michael, will be senior executives while former McCain Foods executive Archie McLaren will be named president and chief executive.

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Real Senior Players Champ. Deerbrook, MI	July 16	3:30
American Senior Open Surreybridge, IL	July 30	4:00
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NEC World Series of Golf Orion, OH	Aug. 27	4:00
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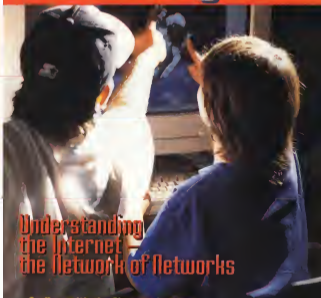
What bothers the majority shareholders most, says David, is their suspicion that the Hoe-Tiger group didn't play fair with them.

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Bartyek, 'real job'

high with stuff, but no one, including your clients, wants to talk about work—it's all chatting." Still, he laughed, "I'd rather be talking about how we won than how we lost."

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS

PEOPLE

RETURN OF THE PRINCE

Prince Andrew visited Canada for just one day last week, and it was in though he had never left the British Isles. "This is truly English weather," said the Queen's second-eldest son, bare under his umbrella in the pouring rain as he visited his Canadian alma mater, Lakefield Collegiate School in Peterborough, Ont. Despite the inclement weather, a

Andrew, 'truly English weather'

crowd of young and old students and faculty gathered to watch the prince's school toast (Andrew officially spent a year academic biding, the Global Information Resources Centre). "I wear my status as an old Lakefield student with pride," said Andrew, who earned the nickname Ready Andy when he was a 17-year-old Grade 12 student at the school during the 1977-1978 academic year. To mark the occasion, local radio artist and singer Kris Netherland presented his duets, at first with a musical sculpture called Totals of Notable. Perhaps it will point the way ahead for at least one member of the Royal Family.

CLOWNING AROUND

It's not every day that a Canadian is in official garb at the White House—and perhaps none before last week when Toronto actress **Nyssa Court**, who plays Loonette the Clown on the popular Canadian children's television series *The Big Comfy Couch*, took her act to Washington. First Lady Hillary Clinton asked Court to participate in the annual White House Easter Egg Hunt. The invitation was just the latest kudos for the preschoolers show, which the six cable network produces in Toronto: recently, *The Big Comfy Couch* won a Gemini for best children's series. Court, 21, says that even though security was tight, she was left alone to read stories and entertain the invited children. Adds Court: "I think having a big red nose helps, because no one expects anything but silliness from a clown."

Court: 'having a big red nose helps'



GLORY DAYS

In most sporting events, recently crowned world champions get to bask in the glory of their achievements for weeks and sometimes on a month's salary. But it was back to business as usual for the Canadian Men's Curling team after they swept 12 straight matches to win the World Curling Championships in Brandon, Man., last week.



Bartyek, 'real job'

Kerry Bartyek, an investment counsellor in nearby Winnipeg, says that he and his teammates—**Keith Paton**, **Bob Moxie** and **Jeff Ryan**—all returned to their "real jobs" just days after last year's Scotland 4-3 tie championship game. "It's really surprisingly draining," says the 39-year-old Bartyek. "You walk in and your drink is piled high with stuff, but no one, including your clients, wants to talk about work—it's all chatting." Still, he laughed, "I'd rather be talking about how we won than how we lost."

Margeson (left) with old Domingo 'tool'

HITTING THE HIGH NOTES

For Canadian tenor **Richard Margeson**, the high notes are getting even higher. Last week, he realized his lifelong dream—and the dream of most opera singers—when he made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City. Not only did he sing the role of Pavarotti in *Madama Butterfly*—the Met's first new production of the opera in 55 years—but two of his performances were conducted by his idol, opera superstar **Plácido Domingo**. At 40, Margeson himself is straining to opera's top ranks, with recent acclaimed performances in London,

Boston, Aix and Melbourne, Australia, after a previous career bumpy ride. Last summer, the Toronto-based tenor returned to his home town of Victoria, where he once made extra cash singing in coffeehouses—for a special performance for the Queen at the opening of the Commonwealth Games. Despite years of separation, however, Margeson says his breakthrough at the Met was especially daunting. "For the first five minutes, I had to remind myself to keep it cool—and then, there, this Plácido Domingo conducting," he says. "It was a double whammy."

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The great word is the Internet — that global network of networks with an on-line population now pegged at 40 million — and doubling every year. At last, anyone going onto the Internet can get information from about three million different data bases. This is the real United Nations, with at least 75 countries tied into the system and it won't be long until the entire globe is hooked in.

Putting a little on to each and behind the times? Don't worry, there are very few people on the planet who fully understand the breadth and power of the Internet. You are nobody once the thing and there is no central authority. It is really a form of electronic anarchy which fits together in amazing variety of computer users. This is where the smallest home computers can surge India to the world's greatest libraries from the Canadian National Library to the Vatican Library — all for free.

Yet cyberspace (the term used to describe that spiritual space that electronic data travels through) is still a wilderness with pioneers, voyagers, scientists and explorers. While new books abound on the subject they become dated almost as soon as they're published because new services appear on the Internet hourly.

To explore cyberspace you don't have to be a rocket scientist. All that is needed is a telephone line, a personal computer and a device called a modem! Be it a Macintosh, Compaq, IBM or an inexpensive clone, with the proper software and a modem in place, the Internet awaits all computer owners. The modem is a small electronic box that jacks the phone line to a computer — and is used

to call up and connect to the Internet. This gadget ranges in price from \$60 to \$300 (the latter is operates the more expensive it is).

With the modern computer is literally able to dial up the Internet. The number, usually local, is provided through commercial services, educational institutions or private corporations. Once the computer's call has been answered, one is free to browse through the Internet as easily as channel surfing on the face from TV.

Although a user can get lost in the information plus there are software packages that will find the computer the codes needed to get to some very amazing places. What an electronic ride! On the Internet one can place a bet on a horse, find out what's playing on the Great White Way and then beam over to England and print out a summary of the latest edition of the London Times. The cyberspace trip usually doesn't cost a thing!

There are also commercial services available to make some sense of it all. Major international companies like CompuServe, General Electric's GEnie, Prodigy, Apple's eWorld and America Online are now delivering paid-down versions of the Internet to Canadians hence computer users — for a price.

Zip — a computer company has just given you child the facts and data that will make that school assignment so easy. Zip. The same on-line service has sold you discounted first class seats to the Caribbean in just seconds. Zip. Every dumb knock-knock joke ever invented

has just been up-loaded into your computer.

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Part of the reality at arm's length to the Internet, an on-line service finally plays you out it all. There are millions of people to 'chat' with, information to read and pictures, maps, graphics, music, sound effects and software that can be reviewed, kept and used — all for a price.

The cost of using a computer service is similar to the way TV cable signals are purchased. Although each service has a different fee structure, basically this is how it works.

A computer user is charged a low monthly fee to get 'on-line' with the service. In the case of GEnie (The GE is short for the General Electric company) the charge is \$10.95 a month. Members get 4 hours of free access time per month and there is a usage charge of \$4 per hour thereafter.

Even though most of the computer services originate in the United States, all of them have local lines in Canada's major



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Like many great musicians, Joe Amato does his best work by pounding the keys. Joe is the owner of Bokkriana

Music Publications Inc., a prospering, one person company that promotes Canadian jazz music around the world. However, the keys

we're referring to are the ones on his computer.

And when not writing music, he's e-mailing invoices to his distributor in Germany. At the same time, he's printing out 300 pages of his own compositions. While at the same time, he's fixing off a session confirmation to Montreal. And if an Internet cruiser in Stockholm requests a sampling of his talents, she can download a 15 second audio clip.

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when centres, so there are no additional long distance charges for the city-dwelling members. Rural computer users won't shy out. There are special gateway members that can be dialed from anywhere in Canada at an additional cost of about 10 cents a minute.

At first glance the price of the computer service appears to be very modest — approximately half the monthly bill that a telephone cable company levies. However, it is not unusual for each member of a household to spend an hour or two every day hooked up to their favorite on-line service — it can get very expensive.

The companies themselves work hard to keep people in their computer scenes. Subscribers are given no-charge e-mail addresses and allowed to send messages coast-free across the Internet. Most services offer discount travel desks, worldwide entertainment ticket websites (buy your London theatre seats from the comfort of the den) and up-to-the-minute global weather and local condition information.

There are also special events held in cyberspace. On one evening students can have a real-time talk (using a computer keyboard, of course) with a famous Canadian historian, the next day the director of a popular soap opera will spend an hour fielding questions from couch potatoes across the continent.

The companies are dreaming up new ways to keep their customers entertained, serviced and dialing for more! Compuserve, beginning May 15th, will carry Maclean's magazine on-line. Regular customers of Compuserve won't have to wait for the mail to see the latest issue of Maclean's, it will appear, in full color, on the computer screen with just the flick of the mouse!

As new firms burst onto the scene (watch for the giant Microsoft Corporation to soon offer on-line services) consumers are going to get even more tantalizing information/entertainment goodies dangled in front of their flickering terminals.

Anyone who has a computer, a modem, a phone and a credit card can join the movement. With these five things in hand, getting on line is simple.

Step one is to phone the computer service's special enrollment 800 number. The operator provides the caller with a code number that allows access to the board. If software is needed to allow the modem to send and receive data, a start-up fee is provided, usually for free. Step two is to load the software and program the computer to phone the number given. Step three? There isn't a third step — these companies have made it all a very user-friendly experience.

For people with communication software already installed in their computers, the sign-up can be done directly on a computer-to-computer basis, also utilizing an 800 number. In the case of Compuserve, software and an easy-to-read start-up kit are quickly mailed free to people responding to their Maclean's magazine enrollment advertisement!

Most computer users (whether it be via a service or directly on the Internet) visit Internet bulletin board systems — there are 60,000 of them in North America alone — to interact with people on topics ranging from geology to world driving.

Travel to remote regions of the world is now within grasp of anyone owning a computer. Distance is no object in cyberspace.

FOUR MOST POPULAR REASONS FOR USING INTERNET

1. ELECTRONIC MAIL. On the Internet one can type a private message and send it out in a nanosecond. The letter, or e-mail, can go directly to a computer or can be delivered to a "server". Servers charge people to pick-up, store and send e-mail. They also provide customers with services ranging from round-the-world round table discussions to providing accredited university courses.

2. USENET. Usenet has over 7,000 news groups, 3,000 newsgroups and scientific discussion conferences, 500 electronic newsletters and 90 scholarly electronic journals, most most of which are freely accessible on the Internet. News groups allow you to ask technical questions on any subject from fixing computers to arranging flowers.

3. FILE TRANSFER. File Transfer Protocol provides access to files from computer archives all over the world. These may be computer programs, databases, graphics, multimedia, photographs or text files. Through the Internet the files are copied into your computer and saved for future use.

4. TELNET. This is the Internet's remote connecting application. Like the Sci-Fi story of the kid who wormed his way onto a Pentagon computer and almost started WW III, Telnet plugs you into other linked computers. When passed, it is as if your keyboard is hooked directly into that remote computer, even if it is on the other side of the world.

Bits & Bytes

Hewlett-Packard's new laser printers are the first to incorporate infrared (IR) technology, enabling users of IR-supporting mobile computers to print without hardware connections. The HP LaserJet 5P and HP LaserJet SMP printers provide budget-conscious small office/home users with the same high-quality output as printers found in larger offices.

Hewlett-Packard's innovative printers will be available in HP-authorized retail outlets in May. For more information, contact Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Ltd. at 1-800-387-3867.



At last, a single printer that can deliver both high-speed, high-quality monochrome and brilliant full-spectrum color printing. With the EC-20 Black Cartridge installed, the EJC 4000 prints solid black, extra-clear text at 720 dpi and graphics at 5 pages per minute, rivaling the speed of entry-level laser printers. Switch to the EC-21 Color RI Cartridge and you have a full-spectrum color printer that produces vivid, long-lasting color documents. The new high performance color ink is quick drying, preventing bleeding and smudging. The EJC 4000 prints beautifully on plain paper and is the ideal all-in-one printer for your home or office.

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Nokia is part of Mark's program.



Mark Skapetich, President of Deltek Corporation



As President of Deltek Corporation, the software innovator whose products include the best-selling WinFax PRO software, Mark Skapetich is always on the go. Whether it's to other offices in North America, or just to the cottage, Mark likes to stay in touch. That's why he relies on his Nokia cellular phone. No matter where he is, he can always network with his associates. But that's not the only reason Mark associates with Nokia.

With his company's reputation for user-friendly products, naturally Mark appreciates Nokia's simple to use features. Things like voice mail access, one-touch dialing of emergency numbers, large, bright display screens, and a menu that's easy to use. As a person who usually needs to send a fax or two, he takes advantage of the facilities capability with Nokia's PCMCIA compact cellular modem connector. It allows Mark to connect his laptop computer to his Nokia cellular phone, so he can send or receive data or files anywhere, thanks cellular service.

Nokia cellular. For compact software creator Mark Skapetich, it's more than just a phone. It's an expensive piece of hardware.



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Finding an On-line Service

They are known as the Big Six in Canada, Compuserve, GEnie, Prodigy, America Online, 3rd Mill and eWorld. These are the growing on-line consumer services that Canadians are scrambling to subscribe to.

These companies can be reached by phone from anywhere in the country (and all, except for eWorld, can handle calls from virtually any type of computer, be it World as specifically for Macintosh users).

Each of the six has from 100 numbers and around the clock operators to make for easy enrollment. Most offer a one month free trial and all will provide callers with the software needed to use the computer services. Other customers are worried: they are given special local Canadian numbers so that long distance charges are not incurred during the many hours of computer surfing.

Compuserve, the largest of the six, has a special Canadian section for its northern customer. Compuserve customers have several privileges (advertisements can be sent around the world, more than 2,000 information services, an electronic mail for computer oriented shopping, online magazines (Microsoft's will be on-line in May) and an extensive financial data and news clipping files. The five other companies offer similar services for their clients.

On-line Big Six Prices Members

Compuserve	1-800-467-0002
GEnie	1-800-678-9026
Prodigy	1-800-367-4306
America Online	1-800-776-3448
3rd Mill	1-800-627-4264
eWorld	1-800-485-4885
eWorld	1-800-775-4000

(Numbers are in dollars)



A marriage made in computer heaven

Exchanging vows in virtual reality, Hugh and Monica Liston got married in a cyberspace ceremony on the last weekend of March.

Liston, 35, and his 33, had planned to elope, then decided against that after a friend jokingly suggested they wed at the virtual reality game centre where Liston works.

"We wanted to get married in a place where nobody actually could get married in real life," Liston said. "The entire experience, from planning the wedding to working with the software developers to the actual wedding day, was incredible."

For the marital service, bride and groom stood on platforms about four metres apart, slipping on headsets of metal instead of rings of gold. Friends and family watched a video screen to see the service as it unfolded on the legendary island which sank into the sea.

So where exactly in the world is this new age Atlantic wedding chapel? Where else? California.

FOR KIDS, PCs IN MODERATION

The kids of the TV generation, now bringing up the personal computer generation, are grappling with new behavioral challenges just as their parents did. And they're learning that childhood use of a PC — like nager, TV and garage chemistry sets — is best when it's done in moderation.

Researchers have started looking at how families handle PCs as sales of the machines, use of on-line computer services and the sophistication gap between parents and children grow. They're finding that like video games, PCs can sometimes be an annoyance to parents who believe the machines are taking up too much of their kids' time.

They also warn that a PC can become a tool for illegal activity, with a child — usually a teenager — sometimes unaware that accessing someone else's computer is against the law.

Most parents and teachers set rules and time limits for using PCs. A few may find they must cope with kids who have to be wrestled from the machine.

Among the problems experts say parents must guard against:

- harmful or violent messages or images from software and on-line services;
- loss on the PC taking away from the development of friendships;
- PCs becoming more important than household responsibilities;
- PC time replacing exercise.



VICTORY IN EUROPE

CANADIANS PAID A BIG PRICE IN THE FINAL CAMPAIGN TO DEFEAT HITLER'S GERMANY



BY BRUCE WALLACE

The day in April, 1945, that Europe was told of war was to underline the obvious. Most of its greatest cities were an architecture of rubble. The great battles to liberate the continent from Adolf Hitler's racist conquests had been fought and won, leaving tens of millions dead in their wake but the war's outcome certain. Indeed, if the Allies had but poorly planned Operation Market Garden had succeeded in September, 1944, the finalist war in history might already have been over. That thrust Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery's gamble to crack the spine of Nazi defenses by landing paratroopers behind German lines in occupied Holland had turned into an Allied disaster, a slaughter at the infamous "bridge too far" near Arnhem. In Britain, where there had been a run on Union Jacks as the slaves through the autumn in anticipation of peace by Christmas, there was now widespread grumpiness that the war's deprivation dragged on.

Yet by that April, the Allies were again on the cusp of victory in Europe

and the production of V8 Day on May 8 Italy was almost entirely in Allied hands, and by the end of April the port of Antwerp had been liberated. The Soviet Red Army, having turned back the Nazis on the frozen Russian steppes, was driving towards Berlin from the east. American, British and Canadian armies, building from the Normandy beachhead, secured 23 pockets across northern Europe, over the Rhine and into Germany itself. The Rhine had been "breached," in the military speak of the day, in February and March, under heavy fire and with terrible casualties.

Hitler had ordered his army, the Wehrmacht, to stand and fight, making him "the best commander the Allied forces had," Canadian Army Corps Gen. Charles Foulkes would later recall. But there were signs that the mounted German discipline was crumbling, and many soldiers were already retreating to the bosom of the forest. Until the end, there were those Germans, Hitler among them, who believed that they could strike a separate peace with the Anglo-American Allies, to make common cause against the Bolshevik armies now gobbling up Eastern Europe. But these would be on sickening from Winston Churchill's vow to

fight for the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany. And the evidence emerging from the liberated concentration camps in German-occupied territories all through April was proving the justness of that cause. Day after day, the Allies uncovered Nazi death camps, some with their crematoriums still burning in last-minute attempts to eradicate every witness to Nazi genocide. The first physical evidence of the Holocaust was being shown on newsreels in London and New York City movie theatres, even as Hitler returned to the pits that was Berlin and the madness of his final days.

On the streets of Europe, the approaching end of the war boosted hopes of a better future. In Britain, there were already signs of a return to normalcy. The final German V-2 rocket had streaked silently into Kent in southeastern England on March 27, killing by Miffingham, the last of 67,000 British civilians to die from German aerial bombs ever. And London's blackout had already been lifted in its war (a "moon"). Agreements had been given to evacuate London civilians that had been stored for protection from German bombs, Kreuz would return to watch over Piccadilly Circus, where the prostitutes known as Piccadilly Girls had operated successfully through Britain's own "occupation" by Allied troops.

So by April, the Allies were already turning their thoughts to winding up the war in the Pacific and to shaping the postwar era. For politicians and diplomats on both sides of the Atlantic, the deep thinking focused on impending another international organization of nations. America was

now the new Rome, eager to spread its gospel of liberal democracy. The phrase "never again" had yet to become a platitude. And everyone seemed ready to subscribe to the world's utopianism prevalent at the end of every war to end all wars: the dream that a new world order would emerge from the ashes and the ruins and the blood.

But for Allied soldiers still mending shattered German resistance on the European continent, there was still far too much of the latter. The Canadian First Army, fighting as a full army under Canadian command for the first time, had the task of closing the last German resistance from the Netherlands. At times, the advance moved swiftly and unopposed through countryside as flat as a pool table in the cheer of joyous Dutch people locally liberated from five years of Nazi occupation.

Measured in courage, the Canadian's worst battles were behind them. Even so, of the 62,942 Canadians who died in action throughout the war, 1,482 met their fate at the final seven weeks of the European campaign. The war had to be played out to its last act, and Hitler lay dead in the garden of his Reich chancellery, along with Nasser and all the barbarity and evil of civilized war.

The battle for Arnhem was not to recapture in Canadian military annals with the glory of Normandy or Caen. Even the history books of the arguments who fought for it was remarkably muted even in central Holland, yet it puts a few pages, that despite the rather old-style style of sequential histories, where deadly images are always "dead with

As Allied outburst at Antwerp after a raid on New Year's Day, 1945, by war artist George Krombein, Canadian Army near Miffingham, by Alex Colville (right), soldier in Holland, captured the Nazis' in defiance against resistance. Canadian and the task of clearing the last Germans from the Netherlands.

NEDERLANDERS



ON THE ASIAN FRONT



Canadian prisoners in Hong Kong treatment prison (top right), the war in the Pacific ended days after atomic bombs wreaked havoc on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

When the guns fell silent in Europe on May 7, 1945, they kept on firing across Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Allied forces were fighting at sea, and in the Philippines, Burma and China. On Okinawa, American troops were in the midst of their toughest and costliest campaign of the war, struggling on one small island that would eventually cost them 15,000 dead. Hundreds of Canadian soldiers captured in Hong Kong were among the thousands incarcerated in harrowing conditions in Japanese prison camps. And in Japan itself, American bombs rained down on already devastated cities. The war in Asia that started before Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939 still had 99 bloody days to run.

Imperial Japan first invaded China in 1931, but full-scale war did not begin until 1937. The next year, a Japanese invasion deep into central China bogged down in a protracted guerrilla war with Mao Tse-tang's Communists. When the war in Europe began, the Japanese government turned towards less intimidating targets in the rearwards: European possessions of Southeast Asia.

The German defeat of the Netherlands and France in the summer of 1940 left the rest, rubber and oil of those Asian colonies defenceless. With Britain fighting far afield, the only major barrier to Japanese expansion in Asia was the possible response of the United States. That became clear when Imperial Korea occupied French Indochina in July, 1941. The United States reacted vigorously, freezing Japanese assets in America and banning oil exports. Cut off from vital supplies and unwilling to accede to American demands to withdraw from China, the Japanese decided on war.

They adopted a daring strategy: a surprise attack on the main U.S. Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to give Japan the freedom to assault the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaya and Burma, as well as a se-

ries of smaller Allied outposts including Hong Kong. The attack of Dec. 7 unfolded as unbroken south-south string of Japanese advances. But they also brought the Americans fully into the war. The tide turned against the Japanese in June, 1942, with the U.S. victory in the Battle of Midway. With a Marine assault on Guadalcanal two months later, the Americans began their slow, island-by-island reconquest of the Pacific.

A full-scale air war on Japan began in the fall of 1944, followed by nighttime incendiary attacks on Tokyo and other cities starting on March 9, 1945, which killed hundreds of thousands of Japanese. In August, American President Harry Truman decided to use the newly perfected atomic bomb to end the war without incurring the heavy cost of an invasion. On Aug. 6, a single bomb dropped on Hiroshima destroyed 450 square miles of the city, killing 80,000 immediately; three days later, another atomic bomb flattened Nagasaki. The Imperial government surrendered and the Second World War came to an end on Aug. 14.

The Pacific conflict was not Canada's war. But two controversial episodes of the Asian struggle stand out in Canadians' collective experience of the Second World War: the debacle in Hong Kong and the wartime internment of Japanese-Canadians.

On Nov. 16, 1941, two battalions of ill-equipped Canadian soldiers in Hong Kong to reinforce the British colony's garrison. Three weeks later, just 45 hours after the assault on Pearl Harbor, Japanese planes destroyed Hong Kong's air defence. In 17 days of bloody and costly fighting that followed, 290 Canadians died and another 490 were wounded. Far those who survived the immediate Japanese atrocities, nearly four brutal years lay ahead in prison camps. Subject to beatings and starvation rations, hundreds contracted dysentery and other diseases while laboring in mines and shipyards. In all 687 of the 1,875 Canadian captives in Hong Kong never came home.

In Canada, in the post-attack days following Pearl Harbor, the government designated 21,000 "aliens," even though three-quarters of them were Canadian citizens. By the fall of 1942, authorities had relocated them all in the B.C. interior, away from the Pacific coast. Thousands were moved further still, to work on farms in Alberta and Manitoba. Officials auctioned off their homes, businesses, farms and fishing boats. When Japanese-Canadians finally won their full freedoms in 1948—four years after the end of the war—they found that little remained of their former lives. In isolated recognition of the hardship they experienced, the Canadian government apologized in 1986 for its wartime actions and agreed to pay \$21,000 to each of the survivors. While Canada's efforts were focused mainly on Europe in the Second World War, its involvement against Japan haunts the country still.



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BREAKING POINT



Burning downtown: servicemen and women and civilians with stolen alcohol (left); looting, drinking and couples making love

The clear skies and mild spring weather swarmed the city's highest stood in the war fairly used in Europe in 1945. Nowhere in North America, after all, was touched as deeply by war as Halifax, the sleepy, shabby, unglamorous Nova Scotia capital that became what one British war correspondent called "the most important port in the world" during the six years of transatlantic conflict. Royal Canadian Air Force Sgt. Stanley Redman felt triumph mixed with relief as he and other air force, navy and army personnel marched towards the city's downtown, as part of the VE Day celebrations on May 8. They were unprepared for the scene that lay ahead—a wild riot that had erupted from a celebration gone awry. Soldiers and civilians clumped on curbside champagne, beer, wine and rum and apple dumplings of glass from the broken windows of the looted shops. A "wall" of drunken humanity "was running wild in the streets, roasts Redman, now 81 and living in Midland, Ont., and the author of a book on Halifax's VE Day riots: "It was absolute and total chaos."

On that point, at least, virtually everyone agrees. Two nights later, when the war ended, two people were dead, 304 businesses had been pilloled and a police patrol wagon and a storefront had been torched. The repair bill: \$5 million. And for historians, the burning question was why—no countless millions around the world celebrated the Allied triumph—their city exploded. On the 50th anniversary of that infamous day, questions still linger. Did the war, as a government inquiry concluded, simply let its pent-up rage out? Or, as historians and other observers now claim, was the outbreak inevitable, given the volatile mix of an overwhelmed city, too many demobilized people and too much pent-up emotion—much the same combination that in recent years has ignited riots in cities from Los Angeles to Toronto and the European soccer capitals. "The VE Day riots," says Alan Wilson, a historian and senior research fellow at the Gombert-Brown Institute at Halifax's Saint Mary's University, "represent the inevitable force of which good people are capable, given the right circumstances."

Servicemen should have been coming. Throughout the 19th century, army men were a regular feature of life in Halifax, where the military of the United Kingdom had a large presence during wartime. In 1965, the influx of military and support personnel had nearly doubled the population to 140,000 and the city simply could not cope. Housing was in such short supply that soldiers were paying exorbitant prices to sleep in shifts on beds in wa-

terfronted houses. And, significantly, the five-and-a-half-cent beer of the 19th century—which boasted a licensed liquor shop for every 100 in the city—had taken on a British tone, serving the colored men to shiver over their rum-soaked bottles in alleyways because there was simply nowhere else to have a drink.



HALIFAX EXPLODED IN A THREE-DAY RIOT

terfronted by helplessly, usually angry civilians going in looting ill-equipped businesses and houses caught made love in hotel beds by the Grand Hotel.

Ultimately, a government-appointed commission placed most of the blame on the army brass for failing to exert control. Rear Admiral Leonard Murray, commander-in-chief of the Canadian Northwest Atlantic command and, until then, one of Canada's most distinguished war leaders, was relieved of his duties and left to rebuild his life in England, where he became a lawyer. In Halifax, there was sadness that the riots undermined the city's enormous contribution to the war effort. For many, the rioters' behavior was a warning lesson in life. "What I saw formed my view of the hypocrisy of human nature: forever more," says Wilson, who was 18 at the time. "I saw that we were just in capable of turning into beasts as the people we had just spent the war fighting against."

JOBIN DAVENPORT is a writer.

We didn't invent the wheel. Just hundreds of things that make it useful.

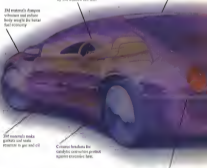
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1945: CANADA COMES OF AGE

The Canada that emerged from the Second World War in 1945 was far stronger, more mature and more self-confident than the nation that entered the conflict in 1939. That profound transformation is the subject of *Victory 1945: Canadians from War to Peace*, a new book by two of Canada's best-known historians, Desmond Morton and J. L. Granatstein, from HarperCollins Publishers Inc. The following essay is based on that book.

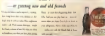
BY DESMOND MORTON
AND J. L. GRANATSTEIN

"Coming of age" means not that we had grown up but that we finally knew what we wanted to do with our lives. Whether we were right or wrong in our choices, Canada came of age in 1945. It was the year the Second World War ended. In April, when Canadians went to San Francisco and came to the peace talks, the "biggest boom" who arrived in London the United Nations. A year before, we had agreed that every child, rich or poor, was worth supporting, and in July, 1945, Ottawa started out its first baby bonus cheques. In Windsor, Ont., that December, a long, bitter winter ended with a unique Canadian compromise that left workers supporting their unions but not necessarily in line with them—or their bosses.

Nation forty-five was the year when Canadians began to learn that, for the first time, most of them could feel Canadian. In Hitler's V-2 Day raids, while sailors searched windows and got drunk, civilians remembered the storm, certain they had to grab while the picking was good. But that fear was abandoned. Until 1945, every citizen had feared that evil. Canadians were poor. By 1961, most were driving far past the debt line and their share was increasing. World Leader University historian Terry Crago has one explanation: for a working-class family with four or five children, the baby bonus was an extra week's wages each month. Unseasoned wages and job security made an even bigger difference. Millions of families escaped from the poverty trap.

The Second World War was the worst disaster in human history—but not in Canada or the United States. With the catastrophic exception of the millions who died and women who served in the conflict, especially those who died or who remained disabled in mind or body, Canadians did not die of the war.

In 1945, on the whole, good triumphed over evil. No one could argue that the Soviet Union's Stalin was a defender of freedom, democracy and the rights of small nations that the struggle between democracy and fascism was, quite literally, a struggle between light and darkness. For centuries, nations had invaded their neighbors with cruelty and military prowess, but behind Hitler's steel-backed legions rode an army of barbarians with plans and orders to exploit the conquered people for Germany's Nazi elite. Close behind the



THE COUNTRY VS CHANGED FUNDAMENTALLY DURING A WARAT ENDED 50 YEARS AGO

soldiers came the Gestapo and the six extermination squads with orders to rid Europe of those the Nazis deemed to be subhuman—Jews, gypsies, Slavs, homosexuals, the disabled, the mentally disturbed. Initially, the squads merely shot their victims. When that proved inefficient, Nazi officials ordered more concentration camps, and gas chambers. Men, women and children were crammed in until the weak wailed underfoot, only to be murdered. Gas pits opened, the corpses, Nazi engineers devised ingenious ways to collect gold fillings from melted corpses and to stop grease from the bodies from clogging the burners. Was this a regime with which Canada could have lived in peace?

Was peace possible with an Imperial Japan? After its troops had destroyed their emperor and imprisoned warlords (including 1,500 Canadians) in brutal conditions, the killing went on. For its "Divine East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," Japan slaughtered millions of Chinese, Filipinos and other Asians. There was no war of liberation, but an imperial conquest in cruel and arrogant as any in recorded history.

Half a century later, revolution raved in making the western world the losers. We don't argue. If ever a war had to be won, it was the Second World War. No one, master or lesser lights a war with clean hands, perfect foresight and a balanced sense of justice. Even a good war has terrible costs, such as the fire storms of Hamburg, Dresden and Tokyo, and the nuclear devastation of Hiroshima and

Nagasaki, with the unexpected civilian horror of radiation sickness. But had we lost the war, what other horrors would the world have known?

For soldiers, sailors and airmen from Canada, 1945 included some very tough days. Who, after all, wanted to be the last to die in a winning cause? Thousands of young Canadians did die in the final stages, most of them in the terrible water-borne to break into the German Rhineland. Some perished when their armoured carriers took the status in the flooded West River, came in the desperate fight to clear the Reichswald and Hochwald forests. Other young Canadians died in the air, shot down in their Lancaster bombers by fierce anti-aircraft fire or Luftwaffe night fighters. Acoustic torpedoes sank two minesweepers, with most of their crews, in the Halifax approaches. The men and women of Canada's navy, army and air force were tired in 1945, bitter that the war had dragged through another winter—and so violent and sacrificial as they had ever been.

That winter, few recognized that Canada had, on the whole, experienced a good war. In 1945, Canada was richer, more powerful, more outward-looking than anyone in 1939 could have imagined. Wartime taught most Canadians what they could accomplish as a people when they worked together, and memory of that lesson would last for at least a decade. Of course, it was not good for everyone. A war people would have found better ways to spend \$25 billion on tanks, bombs and artillery shells and on putting a million people into soldiers. In all, 60,000 Canadians died and another

A returning tank stopped in Oshawa, Ont., July 1945. V-2 Day celebrations in Oshawa, Ontario, showed what they could accomplish together.



54,000 suffered wounds in action, and more than 3,000 were killed as prisoners of war. Many lost limbs, suffered halving disfigurement or came home hopelessly disabled in mind or body. The war was a tragedy for over two million Japanese Canadians who were expelled from their homes and their possessions since Canada cordoned the country and conveyed the most effective lesson Canadians ever received on their old and evil hatred of racism.

When war had arrived on Sept. 18, 1939, Canada was still trapped in the Great Depression. Close to a quarter of Canadian families had lost their jobs, and they were struggling to meet the requirements of the time to qualify for pay. Even menial relief payments had been cut. Municipalities and provinces had slashed the national debt. Canada tried to protect jobs by raising steel tariffs and watched while industries collapsed for the lack of export markets. Drought and grasshoppers destroyed wheat crops, and the first great crop since 1930 simply encouraged farmers to forego.

The war transformed Canada. The grain national product, the measure of all the goods and services Canadians produced, surpassed \$11 billion in 1945, double the pre-war level. Canadian factories rolled out tanks, naval guns, radar sets and huge four-engine Lancaster bombers. Shipyards produced both coasters and the Great Lakes bulk carrier class, even sophisticated Tiber-class destroyers. There was work—and advanced overtime—for all who wanted it. Farmers and fishermen could sell anything they brought to market. The Allied war effort needed everything Canada could produce and new things, like synthetic rubber, that only wartime industry could create.

Canada's wartime welfare became a catalyst for equally dramatic changes in social structure. The people of Canada had survived the 1930s intact. Indeed, an emerging class of business leaders urged a new nationalism. If they had prospered, they reasoned, all the more justification for sharing society's losses for their own fate. Such nations did not die, but they grieved in the ultimate struggle of life. To survive, Canada needed its citizens to make sacrifices, even of life itself. To mobilize its strength, Canada had to offer Canadians a new vision of national unity.

In 1940, when Canada finally adopted unemployment insurance, no body needed it; everyone had a job. The CI had could build up reserves for the expected postwar crisis. As union membership grew in numbers and militancy, labor leaders strongly sought long-term legal protection over short-term wage gains. In February, 1944, the federal cabinet passed an order-in-council, PC 2083, which guaranteed men the right to organize, bargain collectively, present grievances and strike—rights that would last beyond the war.

Grosvenor, who kept his face covered in public, the first new car on Ford Canada's assembly line after the war (right). Cold War and new influence



For decades, Canada had known that children made any father poor, but when could Canada ever afford a solution? The answer: 1942. Although legends regard that kindly allowance toward Roman Catholics and Quebecers, Parliament voted to put a monthly payment for each child in each mother's purse, at a cost of \$250 million, a year—almost half of Canada's spending in 1939.

Unlucky inmates in 1939 who were told to land on their own two feet, returned in 1945, came home to the richest re-establishment package in the world. The Veterans' Charter promised free university and technical training, a generous gratuity and credits to buy anything from a refrigerator to a home or a small business. The money did more than help those who had served Canada; it saved the economy from a postwar slump.

In 1945, many Canadians found a new depression

a major power, and Mackenzie King, we wanted a share in the decision making. When it came to food and raw materials, relief supplies for liberated nations, even the implication of civil aviation, we insisted.

If the United Nations' founding conference in San Francisco in the spring of 1945, Canadian diplomat Lester Pearson opposed behind the scenes, giving smaller countries a stronger voice in the General Assembly and other UN bodies while unconsciously to make sure that no major power got so angry that it walked out. A noisy Australian delegation got the prize, giving Canada got most of the results we wanted.

There was one wartime situation that made Canadians nervous. Government of leaders had tried to keep as balanced between British and American power. As early as 1940, that age had ended. At Opplenburg in spring New York in August that year, wartime necessity had persuaded the government of the United States to strike the first defence alliance in other country's history. In 1941, King and Franklin Roosevelt signed the Hyde Park Agreement, an arrangement that integrated the two wartime economies. Soon after

CANADA'S WARTIME WE'VE BECAME A CATALYST FOR DRAMATIC CHANGES IN E SOCIAL STRUCTURE



Mackenzie's appointments in 1915 focused on his other war-time commitment, a new middle class and consumer-driven economy

1945, when the first



Japan attacked Pearl Harbor in December that year, the Americans moved north to build bases and a highway from Edmonton to Portland, Maine.

War-time experience told Ottawa that relations with Washington had to be handled with care. The task was made no easier by concerns about Canada's other big neighbor, the Soviet Union. On Sept. 5, 1945, Igor Gouzenko, a Russian clerk at the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, leaked with documents identifying Soviet spy networks in Canada. As Soviet armies tightened Moscow's grip on Eastern Europe, Ottawa moved to keep Canada's ties with America as strong as possible. Canada began to be aware of the first real military threat to North America in a century. There could be no return to the pre-war days when a few million dollars paid for untrained reserves and a few thousand regulars. By 1948, the country that had trained commitments and coordinated collective security was growing the ranks of the North Atlantic into a treaty that linked in a common system of defence. The war had taught Canadians to expect a paradoxical and weak military benefit more than aggressive states and unparliamentary dictators.

Until the war, most Canadians had left poor, with much of the meanness that poverty usually induces. They often knew little beyond the commonality that were generally seen, homogeneity and exclusion. There was social tension for Jews or Blacks or those with "different" attitudes or beliefs. Canadians did not have to be visible to suffer the lack of discrimination. French Canadians, Catholics, Ukrainians felt it whenever they went beyond the places where they were a majority. Even the wealthy in the midst of poverty were more socially conservative and afraid of change than their affluent descendants.

Affluence offered Canadians an opportunity with a new social and physical isolation. An automobile industry that helped put most of the British army on wheels could supply almost every Canadian family with a car. In it a new model or an old classic, it carried families from inner city slums to the new suburbs of Scarborough, the South Shore and Thornbury, where home ownership and a new middle-class and consumer-driven economy awaited. Canada housed up, lightened up and became a kinder, gentler place.

Affluence took away some of the bitterness of life's struggle. There was racism in 1945, as there had been in 1920, and there is still in 1995. But, for the first time, it seemed shameful in polite company. How could anyone who fought in Italy or Holland think of fellow Canadians as less than human? It would take years to change habits and laws but, even by the end of 1946, Ottawa had begun to see that ending the anti-Japanese Canadian laws that barred Japanese would create a political price. In 1945, Saskatchewan and Ontario passed human-rights laws that banned racial discrimination in hiring and hotel accommodation. The wartime sacrifices by Canadians at every ethnic origin marked a young Liberal, Paul Martin, to establish a distinct Canada in citizenship.

The underpinning of greater levels of justice became the flood of postwar immigrants who reached Canada's shores from Europe. Eventually, even the old barriers to nonwhite immigrants would fall.

The war left scattered roots. A Vice-Duce plantation commander, killed by a Teller mine, might have found a cure for cancer. An air gunner, shot down over the Ruhr, might have written the great Canadian novel. A young woman on a newspaper's newsprint might have led a revolution. Children grew up without fathers, half-sister twins were never born. Who can measure the psychological agony of those who served and those who waited at home for their return? Men and women, not frozen as bodies, paid a terrible price for a better Canada. They who had fought the war, those who paid in full for all we gained. It makes those gains even more worth defending. □

when the mutations played closed and hundreds of thousands of service members landed in Cove Street, Dublin in 1946, however, Ottawa now believed it was responsible for Canadians and their well-being. Compensating for no action on June 11, 1945, William Lyon Mackenzie King's Liberals presented a "New Social Order." The Liberals saw the wartime boom passed into peacetime, and Canada continued the longest sustained period of prosperity it had ever known.

The Canada that had gone to war in 1939 was a fully sovereign nation, an autonomous member of the British Commonwealth. But in fact, Canadian were psychological colonists. Ties to Britain, not history at all, took Canada into the struggle. The war changed everything. Canada's astonishing economic effort left the government added to Allied military power, an immense industrial and scientific contribution to the war effort forced the great powers to listen when Canada spoke. And at last Canada had something to say.

Represented by some of the ablest diplomats ever assembled to serve their country, the government set the nation's influence carefully. We left great strategy to the great powers. Long-term economic issues were what mattered to us. When, for example, the British and Americans created a Commonwealth Fund Board to allocate supplies, Canada demanded a share. When the British balked, Ottawa threatened retaliation. We got our seat. When Canada filled the functions of



IMAGES THAT DEFINED THE WAR

ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS CAPTURED MOMENTS FROM AN EPIC SIX-YEAR STRUGGLE



German soldiers parading in the Austrian capital at the beginning of the war (left), fundraising poster (below), war artist Bruno Bobak recorded Canadian armor advancing through Siegen, Germany, in the final days of the war in 1945 (bottom)



Canadian artist Charles Comfort's classic painting of Canadian forces on the Hitler line in Italy in 1944, Londoners reading about the invasion of Poland that set off the war in 1939 (below left), German Führer Adolf Hitler conferring with staffers in 1944





George Bazenfeld painted A-10A Hellcat bombers and German aircraft in 1943, French residents in Tunis greeting British forces taking part in the African campaign. Below left, Allied leaders Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill meeting in Quebec City in 1942



American officer and a dying soldier at a roadside near Normandy, France, in July 1944. U.S. soldier taking on a German officer captured in Normandy in June, 1944 (below)



THE IMAGES CONVEY THE BLOODY HORROR OF A NIGHTMARE THAT ENDED 50 YEARS AGO

Soviet soldiers raise the banner of victory at the end of the war, the parliament building in Berlin as the German capital falls in May, 1945. U.S. artist Tom Lov's haunting portrait of a battle-shocked marine after an encounter with the Japanese on Iwo Jima in the Pacific in 1944



CROSSING INTO GERMANY



THIS LAND ACCURSED BY MOST OF THE WORLD

Maclean's, which this year is celebrating 50 years of publication, provided its readers with regular dispatches from the front and eyewitness coverage throughout the Second World War. The following is from a report by Maclean's war correspondent Lionel Shapiro on the issue of May 1, 1945, just as he accompanied the Allied troops into Germany in the dying stages of the European war.

This is the land of the Hermann, the emerald marble race, the bellies of Europe, this is the land that bred and armed and supplied the legions that Hitler sent forth to usher his new order upon the world, the country of our discipline, the land of the scientifically brilliant and the emotionally mad, the laboratory in which the fanatical logic of mathematics conspired with a gross misanthropic brutality to produce the power and the terror of Nazism on the earth. This is Hitler's land.

Roger 1945, we have journeyed towards Germany by a long, hard, blood-splattered road. From El Alamein and Stalingrad we have hacked and blasted our way through German stubbornness and German steel—until our conscious minds have come to consider that land as the land of the dragons, the land core of the world's evil. We have confronted Germany from the air and we have made dashes in desert countries run with her blood. This more warily she resisted surrender; the more consciously we regarded her as a supernatural land of miracle and confusion.

And now we have arrived in Germany. When we spilled over the frontier in the great offensive that launched the battle for the Reich on Feb. 8, our assault troops, their adult years wholly spent in the shadow of Hitler's evil, were curious to know what country of lies existed in this land accursed by most of the world.

We found a confusing intermingling of the expected and unexpected. We came upon lawns scattered by our fierce bombardment, and upon promiscuous farms teeming with the cattle and well-stocked cellars. We ran against fanatical resistance from the remnants of the Wehrmacht, and when we broke it we discovered a docile and obedient population anxious to see the ending with the execution of withdrawn servants.

Most important, we discovered that the attitude of today's German

citizens in the face of defeat is exactly the same as that of his father in 1918. For all of Hitler's defiant boasts that he has changed the character—yes, the very soul—of the German nation, we found that Hans, the farmer, and Wolfgang, the shopkeeper, have rehearsed thoroughly the old game of pious hypocrisy and wide-eyed innocence. They are all ready to deny that—of course they do—until a closer look at the war was all a regrettable error, that they are really splendid fellows at heart and that peace will be soon established when Hitler and his monstrous Nazis are eliminated. To their companions they are already turning a scornful face, making a bitter-sweet smile and eating up their little piece of the reconstruction of

Canadian troops oversee German POWs and civilians in early 1945. The hope of an absolutely brilliant and unprovoked end?

Wittes playing Strauss. Wagner is all but lost to them.

I was with British and Canadian forces when they plunged down from the Nijmegen salient (in the Netherlands) and blasted their way through the main Wehrmacht position in the hinterland, through the towns of Cleve and Goch, first on to the Westerschelde. During this furious battle we came upon what seemed to be evidence that the Germans had been slaughtered beyond measure by Hitler's contrary and Goebbels' enlightenment program. Nazi troops lay dead in appalling numbers.

Security police and Allied Military Government detachments moved on the heels of the forward troops, ready to isolate, register and record the lawless chaotic left behind. We are surprised, not only by the numbers of civilians who elected to remain behind, but also by the docile nature of their behavior and their anxiety to co-operate.

Another mystery was quickly cleared up. What had happened to the Volksturm, the last guard that was going to resist in every house and behind every pile of rubble in the last drop of blood? It was proved as the mystery was unravelled. A German major was being escorted to a prison camp along the Goch Cleve road when he passed the huge Allied Military Government camp for civilians at Bielefeld. Near the entrance to the camp, several scores of Germans were killed securely in the ample basements of their homes. The major claimed that those to be present, suddenly became blind of fear and died. "Trauer! Gewiss! Die Führer shall have about this!" he sneered. And the poorly armed men in the red uniforms were soldiers of the Cleve province Volksturm battalion. The house guards had been concentrated and armed on the night of our attack, but when they were called upon to resist forward to support the Wehrmacht, they merely disappeared into the woods and shelters and made with their families until the battle passed, being very careful to burn the armaments and bury the weapons that would identify them as combatants. So much for the Volksturm. □

Canadian troops called the ruins of Cassel, France, Europe's central hub of Hitler's—most faith



On the day and chimney, yet theatrical publicity agent. No sign of suffering there. But you're wrong. She's been bombed out three times. "Yes, I was badly hurt in one of them. My hair was killed. I was blind 25 hours. I still jump if somebody drops a soap."

On the same and police of Cassel's doctor who collects jobs and care prices. He won the O.B.E. (Order of the British Empire). Why? His apartment hours was night sweated and the kind of a dead bomb victim so that he could imagine the lot of a survivor and get his own from under a girder. The building was on fire above him and, as he worked, firemen had to douse the doctor with water to keep his clothes from burning.

You meet them at the scene of a rocket incident in Southern England. On the street, you talk to a 12-year-old schoolgirl whose head is swathed in bandages. She, the adults still goes back to school that morning, injured, bandaged head and all. You think of your own youngsters and you want to cry, not because of the disaster and suffering, but because of an overwhelming awareness of the girls and glory that are the attributes of your fellow man. And this awareness persists as you move, through the badness of war, from country to country. It persists in Holland, where neither over-stimulation, nor merciless tyranny was able to break the spirit of a stubborn breed. In all the towns and cities that have had to endure slaughter there is high.

Yes, life does go on and reconstruction do exhibit astonishing powers of recovery after disaster. Never-

EUROPE FACED THE TASK OF REBUILDING

CROSSING BEYOND VE-DAY

In the issue dated May 15, 1945, which went to press just before VE-Day, Maclean's managing editor Andrew Brown wrote of the enormous challenge of recovery facing Europe after the destruction of Hitler's war machine.

London—Victory is in the air, and the people of this battered but dauntless city, for the first time since the war began, smile—albeit incredulously—the end of their long ordeal. Democracy's cause in Europe is on the eve of triumphant victory was decided. And yet, as Nazi tyranny totters to its terrible and almost terrifying doom, it becomes increasingly clear that democracy's cause in Europe is still confronted by one of the gravest ones in our war history.

Europe needs food and there is not enough food. Europe needs shelter and there is not enough shelter. Europe needs clothing and there is not enough clothing. Europe needs security and, having experienced the invasion forces looted by this war, wonders if security is a mirage.

Europe needs faith—and Europe doubts. Not that the picture is all dark, far from it. Standing through the crazy kaleidoscope that is this war's aftermath is the astonishing capacity of the little people to endure untamable disaster.

You meet them in London, the little water of your hotel, immaculate and as still as starched sheet and black tie. It takes him days to subside, but he does. "Yes, it did get pretty bad on our borough. We had 42 V bombs. My sister and her baby just disappeared in one of them. All we found was some bits of hair. Will you have breakfast as usual in the morning, sir?"

France, England. Democracy's cause in Western Europe faces one of its gravest ones in modern history.

Specifically, Paris still smokes little damaged. Some of the industrial suburbs were bombed, but the Paris the French know almost untouched and as beautiful as ever. The single brutal fact is that, in the eighth month of invasion, Paris has not enough to eat, to wear, to live, or to operate its industry. And what of the Ruhr? Paris is at the end of France and, in a greater or lesser degree, varying with local circumstances, of Belgium and Holland.

A reasonably good food ration runs about 2,500 to 2,600 calories per person a day. Two thousand calories is usually accepted as a minimum below which health cannot be maintained for any considerable period. Southern Holland came out from under German occupation on a ration of 700 calories. In February, it was up to 1,775 in March, Belgium's was 1,555. In the winter, the ration for France was 1,320 after skidding from 1,750 last October and 1,400 in December.

Britain averages 2,200 calories a day. Canada's and the United States' about 3,400. Do you wonder that food is a shortage news in France, that it is political issue now and is almost certain to become political again in the months to come?

You soon learn not to be startled at any custom, as custom here becomes. Glosters, dairy poultry, expensive lace such as we haven't seen in Canada in years even orchids, will at fairly reasonable prices in France's because there's a plentiful supply and no means of export. But talk to an antiques dealer, then W.F.A. Thompson, and you soon discover that one of his principal worries is where his next stock is coming from. □

Almost from the moment that Gen. Douglas MacArthur accepted the surrender of Japan in Sept. 2, 1945, almost the 1355 Museum in Tokyo City, historians have fought over the significance and meaning of the myriad events that made up the biggest war in human history. In North America, the Second World War was known as "the good war" because it had saved the economy, defeated Hitler and ended back racism, but that war was also marked by the war's darker legacies: the nuclear age and the arms race, militarism in Eastern Europe and the Cold War. It is still seen as a relatively good war, as seen is, but the battle for history continues over some of the conflict's key chapters. Some examples:

THE ALLIED BOMBING OF CIVILIANS:

In Canada, the television series *The Valour and the Honor*, broadcast on the CBC in 1992, ignited a fierce national debate over several aspects of the country's role in the Second World War. Veterans attacked the series as newspaper ads and letter-writing campaigns claiming that it distorted Canadian servicemen's heroism. Historians defended the program as knowledge before the Senate Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs, claiming inaccuracies.

The second installment of the three-part series, *Dark by Midnight: Bomber Command*, was singled out for the harshest criticism. It focuses on the youth, bravery and horrific working conditions of the Canadian airmen who flew bombing missions over Germany. But it also portrays them as tools in a vindictive campaign of terror directed at German civilians by Air Marshal Arthur (Bomber) Harris, commander-in-chief of the RAF Bomber Command. His strategy was to break German morale and hamper war production.



Devastation in Hiroshima
New research suggests that Japan
would have surrendered even
without the atomic-bomb attacks

QUESTIONING THE RECORD

tion by "dehumanizing" civilians in industrial cities.

The film suggests that the result was both strategically ineffective and morally repugnant. In a new book, *The Nazis for History*, British historian John Keegan supports one of the film's arguments, writing that Harris's strategy "did not work." Production in many German industries actually rose until the final months of the war. In an interview with *Maclean's*, Brian McKenna, director of *The Valour and the Honor*, cited a 1994 book that he says vindicates his views—*The Crucible of War, 1939-1945: The Official History of the Royal Canadian Air Force*, Volume IV, published by the University of Toronto Press and the department of defence.

But that other text has been attacked in another book. *The Valour and the Honor Revisited*, a collection of essays by five historians. Co-editor David Bernstein, a University of Calgary historian, claims that *The Crucible of War* is seriously flawed regarding the impact of the bombing on German morale because its authors failed to conduct archival research in Germany. "No professional historian questions that Bomber Command targeted civilians with few exceptions," declares Bernstein. "What the film leaves out is that the Nazis used war bombing first. The Allied campaign showed the German war effort, and the cities targeted were major producers of munitions."

THE ATOMIC BOMBS:

An exhibit scheduled to open in May at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington about the use of atomic weapons against Japan in the world's first nuclear war has stirred a debate in the Canadian controversy over *The Valour and the Honor*. The

THE EXPERTS WAGE A BATTLE FOR HISTORY

Smithsonian exhibit was originally to have featured documents that questioned the necessity of dropping the bombs and horrific photographs of civilians who died from the blast and radiation sickness. But after five revisions, the exhibit was radically scaled back because of pressure from the American Legion and conservatives.

The controversy stems from an issue that historians have failed to resolve in 50 years of debate. President Harry Truman wrote that his decision to

drop an atomic bomb on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945, and a second one on Nagasaki three days later, prevented half a million American casualties because it prevented a divided invasion of Japan scheduled for late November. But even the president's top officials had their doubts. "The use of this barbarous weapon at Hiroshima and Nagasaki was of no material success in our war against Japan," Admiral William Leahy, the wartime chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, wrote in 1953. "In being the first to use it, we had adopted an ethical standard common to the barbarism of the Dark Ages."

Leahy and some historians insist that Japan would have surrendered without the grotesque destruction of the atomic bombs. With 60 per cent of its cities levelled by conventional bombing and a sea blockade cutting off its supplies, Japan was on its knees. As well, the Soviet Union was preparing to declare war on the enemy in mid-August. American historian Greg Averbach argues that Truman's risk nature for dropping the bombs was to intimidate the Soviets—and make them more manageable as postwar targets.

The latest and most respected research on the subject is featured in an article in the January-February issue of *Foreign Affairs* by Stanford

University historian Barton Bernstein. He writes that modelling a demand for unconditional surrender, warning the Soviet entry into the war and continuing conventional bombing probably could have ended the war before an invasion. The second bomb was certainly unnecessary, he adds, because the Japanese emperor had already secretly decided to overrule his country's fanatical military leaders and seek peace. While Bernstein acknowledges that mistreating the Soviets was seen as a lesson, the underlying motive for dropping the bombs was that "there were few moral restraints left on what had become virtually a total war."

THE HOLOCAUST:

While the controversy over the atomic bomb is a knowledge even in modern American history textbooks, a burning issue that rarely rates a mention is the extent of Allied inaction about the Nazi genocide that killed nearly six million Jews, and why the death camps were not made military targets. According to historian Walter Laqueur, author of *The Terrible Secret*, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt likely knew by the fall of 1942 through intelligence reports that one million Jews had already been killed by the Nazis.

By May, 1944, Allied commanders had irrefutable proof of the Nazi death camps: aerial reconnaissance photos of Auschwitz, the largest of the five extermination camps, where almost two million Jews perished. Over the next six months, 400,000 Hungarian Jews died at Auschwitz. But while the Allies bombed factories around Auschwitz, they did nothing to disrupt the camp itself.

At one point, Laqueur says, Churchill argued for bombing the death camps but he was overruled by the military. "It was a civilian target, and Jews were a low priority," declares Laqueur. "They would in fact be much cheaper, as possible, as military targets." Laqueur maintains, though not all historians agree, that bombing some component of the camp's operations, or even peacetime factories, would have forced the Nazis to slow down the "final solution" and perhaps have saved hundreds of thousands of lives.

GERMANY, THE EYE OF THE STORM:

With the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the end of the Cold War and the elimination of official censorship in the former East Germany, previously suppressed evidence has come to light outstripping questions suffered by the German populace—as well as crimes committed by them. A secret documentary, for example, gathered material showing that soldiers in the Red Army raped an estimated two million German women.

Just equally disturbing to many Germans are new revelations of the complicity of millions of their countrymen in the Holocaust. The latest controversy revolves around the Wehrmacht, the German regular army. For much of the postwar

period, the popular image of the Wehrmacht propagated by German politicians, filmmakers and authors has been that its rank and file consisted of honorable soldiers who remained aloof from Nazi practices.

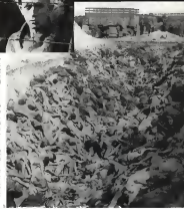
But that version of history has been exposed as myth as an exhibit first opened in Hamburg in March, and an accompanying book with contributions from 60 historians. Titled *War of Extermination: Crimes of the Wehrmacht, 1941-1944*, it employs documents, letters and soldiers' snapshots to establish the army's "systemic co-operation" with Hitler's SS. The conclusion: The Wehrmacht was responsible for the deaths of an estimated 1.3 million Jewish civilians on the eastern front. Much of the material was suppressed by the Allies after 1945 because of Cold War politics. "A German army in 1940 was considered an essential part of the army against the new Soviet threat," says exhibit director Hans-Joachim "It would have been an impossibility if the military were discredited."

The recent documents constitute a shattering revelation of collective guilt, given that roughly 10 million Germans (not served in the Wehrmacht) and in what seems like a reality of the recent controversies over the war in North America, German veterans have criticized the show as distorted and exaggerated. The matter is only the latest example of the powerful, and sometimes painful, role historians can play as shapers of guilt and uncertainty in war.

PAUL KAHILA



Auschwitz survivors built communal grave at German death camp, where did the Allies know?



A Prairie Pulitzer

As one Guardian of Ramoths, B.C., almost drove into the back of a woodchip truck when she heard the news on her car radio last week. An announcer had just revealed that her author, Winnipeg-based novelist Carol Shields, had won the prestigious Pulitzer Prize for her novel *The Stone Diaries*. Guards, the second of Shields's five children, a mother of three herself and a lawyer waiting for a forest products company, was "obviously flustered—the only words I really took in were her name and Pulitzer Prize." Later that day, unable to reach her mother at her house, she arranged to have a bottle of champagne sent to The Hungry Mind bookstore in Minneapolis, Minn., where Shields was reading from the new U.S. paperback edition of her novel. It proved to be one of several tributes that were sent to the author soon after the April 18 announcement. "I'm sitting here, elated and beaming," Shields, 58, told *Maclean's* last week. "I thought this was a sad book, and I was surprised that the response was so large. I don't honestly know why it's created a stir."

"It was" is typical understatement from the pop-psych author, who was born in Oak Park, Ill., moved to Canada 35 years ago and retains dual citizenship. The Pulitzer win caps a two-year string of international honors for *The Stone Diaries*. Shields's 16th book

The prize caps a string of honors for The Stone Diaries by Winnipeg's Carol Shields

written from the viewpoint of several narrators, it chronicles the ordinary life of Daisy Goodwill from her birth in Tyndall, Minn., in 1905 through marriage, motherhood, work and old age. And while that life is richly textured and recounted with wry wit, the story also shows a woman not at peace with herself, defined by all the conventional

female roles. Daisy is ultimately disappointed by them.

The novel won the 1993 Governor General's Literary Award and was shortlisted for Britain's Booker Prize the same year. Last summer she was named author of the year by the Canadian Booksellers Association, and in March the U.S. National Book Critics Circle chose *The Stone Diaries* as novel of the year. Publisher David Kent, president of Random House of Canada, said his company had sent the author so many bouquets that "We should have just bought out the forest."

The Toronto subsidiary of New York City-based Random House Publishers has sold 35,000 hard-cover copies of *The Stone Diaries*, and 100,000 copies are in print in paperback—a huge run for Canada's small market. "At one point, both the hard-cover and paperback were on a bestseller list at the same time," notes Kent. And its success has sparked interest in her earlier works, such as *The Orange Fish* (1988) and *The Republic of Love* (1993).

The books surrounding the Pulitzer will undoubtedly provide reader more of sales in Canada and in the United States, where six of Shields's works have been published since 1989. "Carol has always had a loyal readership and great reviews, and sales were steadily increasing," says Mandy Werner, senior editor at Viking Penguin, Shields's U.S. publisher. "But this will definitely be a big boost." The New York City-based house has already ordered second and third printings,



Shields' response sales, film adaptations

totaling 80,000 copies, for an eventual total of 110,000 paperbacks on print. It has also decided to add 5000 hard-cover copies to the 35,000 already in print. "And really, winning it couldn't have happened to a better writer or a nicer person," says Werner. "I adore her."

The smart pair Shields in the company of each previous literature winners as John

Cheever, William Faulkner, John Updike and last year's laureate, E. Annie Proulx, whose novel *The Shipping News* has dominated North American paperback best-seller lists for almost a year. While Shields is thrilled by the prize and grateful by the feedback she receives from fans, she is anxious to get back to her regular life of working on her fiction and teaching writing at the University of Manitoba. "It's wonderful, but it's all too fleeting," she says. "I've started another novel, and you can't really be a writer without a lot of private time."

Married since 1957 to Canadian Donald Shields, a professor of civil engineering at the University of Manitoba, Shields lived in Toronto, Vancouver, Ottawa and, finally, Montreal, Quebec, before moving to Winnipeg in 1990. Throughout those years, she studied literature, taught and wrote while raising her family. And her work reflects that experience. Shields's books are saturated with domestic detail: the tactile pleasures and hard practicalities of everyday life are so carefully linked to her characters' emotional and intellectual lives. And while diverse in subject matter, the novels reflect her preoccupations with what she calls "the unmovability of the other, whether it's really possible to tell the story of someone's life."

Cynthia Scott, an acclaimed National Film Board director (Company of Women) based in Montreal, is currently grappling with that question as she struggles with two colleagues to bring Daisy Goodwill to life on the

big screen. Scott says that translating the novel into film has proved challenging precisely because of the virtuosity of the writing. "The image of the book is in the language, and we have to find a way to reflect that on film," she says. "But we're determined to stay as close to it as possible, to keep that sense of herself—and of course that wicked sense of humor."

Meanwhile, Shields herself has returned to film-making: she has almost finished a script based on her novel *The Republic of Love*, a contemporary romance set in Winnipeg. And Toronto-based screenwriter David Young is adapting her 1985 novel *Swann: A Mystery for a Canadian-Speaking* coproduction of a feature-length film.

Shields's professional accomplishments as a celebrated novelist for over 20 years of her protagonist, Daisy Goodwill. But her domestic life has influenced many of the same rituals and marked the same passages of marriage and motherhood. Perhaps her deep understanding of these links inspired her observation in *The Stone Diaries* that our decisions were not simple, more easily convinced people. "Those who went before us," she writes, "were every bit as required and unaccountable and unsteady in their longings as people are today." Carol Shields's superb execution of those longings has won her the kind of recognition that Daisy Goodwill could only dream of.

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Songs of seduction

An Oscar nominee dramatizes a lush spectacle

FARINELLI

Directed by Gérard Corbiau

It is an age when the idea of the castrated male is largely metaphorical, there is something undeniably erotic about a movie whose hero has actually lost his testicles. Italy's Carlo Broschi, who performed under the name Farinelli, was the most famous castrato singer of the 18th century. He possessed an extraordinary voice and a voice that would make women swoon. With a stage of 20 actresses, he was said to be capable of singing 250 notes in a single breath and holding one note for a minute.

Farinelli, in this narrative for local foreign film, dramatizes the intimate relationship between Carlo (Stefano Dionisi) and his older brother, Riccardo (Enrico Le Vercio), who composed his musical. Both actors are exceptionally handsome, as is the movie, a lush



Marianne Basler, *Deous*: husband reborn

spectacular set in opulent baroque and baroque. Belgian director Gérard Corbiau, among the optimistic and the erotic with obvious contrivance, pushing poetic licence into licentious overdrive. But Farinelli has a sensual appeal—to both the eye and the ear—that is irresistible.

To create the castrato's voice, the film makers went to elaborate lengths. Since no contemporary singer has a castrato's range, they recorded a male countertenor (Derek Lee Ragin) and a female soprano (Ewa Malina Godlewska) separately, then spent a year laboriously marrying the voices with computer technology. The "morphed" result is spectacular. One would never guess it comes from two singers. The lip-synch illusion that it is coming from the actor's mouth, however, is much less convincing.

The story, meanwhile, pivots on the mystery and trauma of Carlo's boyhood castration. Despite his emasculation, he suffers no lack of sexual energy. Seducing women with his voice, he becomes flustered with his virtually between the sheets, while his brother plays second fiddle in a ménage à trois (a key scene—on one character explains, "Carlo provides the climax and Riccardo provides the seed"). Their father's past begins to disintegrate when Handel (James Rabbie) challenges Riccardo's role as Carlo's composer. And the conflict ends in a melodramatic finale, which coincides with a full solar eclipse. Strangely, this is the first movie in a month to climax with such an event (after *Dolores Claiborne* and *Adapted*). But Farinelli, a story that is irresistible enough as it is, does not need any cosmic embellishment.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

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In search of leadership

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Spring is supposed to be the time of renewal. Hype springs eternal, after all. A young man's lucky charm to you know what. But he's not, birds sing and baseball happens.

That's the problem. Why is the mood so sour, less not picking up their season tickets, everyone sorry, including the hockey fans? The answer is that no one can run any thing anymore.

The infamous owners of baseball have managed to turn off ordinary, old people who finance them. The people who run hockey don't know how to run hockey, chipping the ice on ice while charging the same money for a delayed view of the game.

The experts who are in charge of guarding the referees' resources have not to be so well paid as the rest of us at the news that the cold have disappeared. The same experts from Ottawa now reluctantly admit that what they're doing in the Atlantic—screw up—they may have done in the Pacific with the salmon.

Can't anyone here play this game? Casey Stengel plausibly asked when he was stuck with the worst New York Mets. Apparently not.

The largest and richest province in Canada, Ontario, is run by a government that is roundly disliked and appears ready to be toppled in the polling booth.

The most important governor in Canada, Quebec, is so involved in an incoherence in irrelevant warring with itself that it has decided to leave alone to be a separate country has dissolved—like chocolate fudge—into an admission that what it would actually like is a political version of divorce with bad penalties. Oh dear.

Can't anyone run things? The President of the United States, since he can't make up his mind about anything, is now run by a wild-eyed speaker of the House of Representatives who never stops talking and has the answer to everything.

Britain is languishing because the weak Prime Minister can't prove his Conservative ministers from falling out at bed with donors,

who would be 77 if he completed a first term. He would be the oldest American president ever elected. Can't anybody get better at this game?

In British Columbia, they actually have a conflict-of-interest inquiry into a premier who gives advertising contracts to people who belong to his party. By such criteria, half the prime ministers of this century would be in jail. Where running things?

New flat Ontario law forces bank presidents to reveal their salaries, public disclosure of their incomes has resulted in most of them getting raises—to catch up with their peers. These are the same chaps who shaped the disastrous loans to Latin America and the BRICs. If you can't run something, you get a raise.

This fly is with Bory and the rest of the Tokyo brats, with more cash than they know what to do with, who set out to buy up Hollywood and now are living, having lost their millions as a business they never understood. A young star-struck Brad Pitt is now to take their place when running the show.

Larry Bush, who has the charisma, and Jacques Parizeau, who has the power, now appear in public like two millionaires at a birthday party. They ask for approval of their proposal, but can't agree on the proposal.

The Western world, which can't figure out how to solve the Bosnia mess, has now lost interest. The European powers, who through their colonial past left Africa in a mess, have given up on the atrocities in Rwanda and Burundi. Nobody knows how to run anything.

Nelson Mandela, who is awarded all by appointing his treacherous—existing of wife to his South Africa role, not, fired her for her treacherous and then, finding he hadn't done it by the proper protocol, reappointed her and then fired her again—proceeds. It seems like he can't do anything right, there is no hope.

Spring does not bring us hope. Giddens City proves that, Jean Chretien, who promised to tear up the NAFTA agreement in opposition and then endorsed "the first steps" since he was elected, is now surprisingly silent now the Mexican corruption and assassinations and drug cartels are ravaging and the country lurches for collapse.

The Ottawa masters who let the Newfoundland fishery die are now hailed as heroes for ferrying the new Spanish Armada which is taking outside Canada's 200-mile limit. Does this make sense? Is this international law? Of course not.

It doesn't have to make sense. Because no one knows how to run anything anymore.

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